M E M O R A N D U M

Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Water Program Coordination
Office of Water Permit Programs

SUBJECT: Guidance Memo No. 99-2009
Implementation of the VPDES General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated With Industrial Activity VAR5

TO: Regional Directors

FROM: Larry G. Lawson, P.E.

DATE: July 16, 1999

COPIES: Regional Permit Managers, Regional Water Permit Managers, Regional Compliance and Enforcement Managers, Martin G. Ferguson, Mary Jo Leugers, OWPP Staff

On December 3, 1999, the State Water Control Board adopted the General VPDES Permit Regulation (9 VAC 25-151-10 et seq.) that will allow the issuance of the subject general permit. The effective date of the permit is June 30, 1999, and the permit will expire on June 30, 2004. A copy of the adopted regulation and the final version of the permit fact sheet are attached for your information. Separate copies of the general permit, registration statement, notice of termination, no exposure certification and checklist, and DMR are attached for use by the permit writers. All of these documents are also available at K:\AGENCY\OWPS\ VPDES\GENPERMS under the label of SW99-IND-***.

Background

This general permit replaces the three existing industrial storm water general permits (SWGPs), VAR1, VAR2, and VAR3, which all expire on June 30, 1999. The old SWGPs were based upon EPA's 1992 baseline industrial storm water general permit, which EPA did not renew when it expired in 1997. EPA replaced the baseline general permit with their 1995 Multi-Sector Industrial Storm Water General Permit (MSGP), which EPA modified in 1997/8 to include all the industrial categories (except construction) from the 1990 federal storm water regulation.

This permit is generally based upon the EPA MSGP. We have rewritten and reorganized the MSGP to improve the readability and to make it easier to locate both general and sector-specific requirements. We also modified slightly the monitoring requirements and the monitoring cutoff values for certain sectors based upon an analysis of EPA's background information that was presented in their fact sheet. (See our Fact Sheet for more information on this analysis). Finally, we incorporated EPA's

proposed Storm Water Phase 2 "No Exposure" exemption provisions into this permit.

Major Differences From Previous Industrial Permits

An overview of the major differences between Virginia's MSGP (VA MSGP) and the three previous industrial SWGPs follows (see the Fact Sheet, Regulation and Permit for detailed information):

A. Included Additional Industrial Categories for Coverage - VAR1, VAR2 and VAR3 covered the following industrial activity categories from EPA's 1990 storm water regulation: #2 (heavy manufacturing), #5 (landfills), #6 (material recycling facilities), #7 (steam electric power generating facilities), #8 (transportation facilities), and #11 (light manufacturing facilities).

This permit covers most of the industrial categories (except construction) from the 1990 federal storm water regulation. There are certain industrial activities that are **not** covered by this general permit. The SWCB has already adopted general permits for **ready-mix concrete plants** and **nonmetallic mineral mining operations**. Therefore, these industrial categories are not included in this permit. Facilities in these categories can be covered for their storm water discharges under the category-specific general permits. Those general permits contain requirements and conditions comparable to those in this permit. Another industrial category excluded from this permit is **coal mines and mining related activities** subject to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). Point source discharges from SMCRA coal mines are regulated by the Virginia DMME's Division of Mined Land Reclamation. This delegation of authority is recognized in the VPDES Permit Regulation in 9 VAC 25-31-940. ***Only those coal mine related activities that are exempt from SMCRA and the DMME individual permit program are eligible for coverage under this general permit*.**

B. Sector Specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements - In addition to the general SWPPP requirements that all facilities must meet, there are 28 industrial sectors in the permit with specific SWPPP requirements that facilities may be required to meet. Facilities with activities described in more than one sector are subject to all applicable SWPPP requirements from each sector. The activities at these facilities are defined as "co-located industrial activities", and the sector specific requirements are additive for these facilities.

C. Modified Monitoring Requirements **B** Three types of monitoring are included in this permit:

1. Compliance Monitoring **B** Facilities subject to EPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines (wet deck log storage area runoff at timber products facilities; phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities; asphalt paving and roof emulsion manufacturing facilities; and cement manufacturing facilities) and facilities with coal piles have storm water effluent limitations. Annual monitoring is required; results are to be reported on a DMR by the 10th of the month following sampling.

2. Analytical Monitoring **B** Analytical monitoring requirements are broken down on a sector by sector basis. Facilities with discharges or activities described in more than one sector (i.e. - co-located industrial activities) are subject to all applicable monitoring requirements from each sector (i.e. - the requirements are additive). Semi-annual monitoring is required during the 2nd and 4th years of coverage under the permit; results are to be reported on a DMR by the 10th of the month following sampling. There may be exemptions for representative discharges, alternative certifications, and low concentration waivers.

3. Quarterly Visual Examinations - The permit requires all facilities, except air transportation facilities, to perform quarterly visual examinations of their storm water discharges. These examinations provide the facilities with a tool for evaluating the effectiveness of the SWPPP. Samples are required for each outfall (except "representative" discharges), and the examination should include any observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. No analytical tests are required to be performed on these samples. The examination report must be maintained on site with the SWPPP.

D. "No Exposure" Exemption - Industrial facilities that would otherwise be required to have a storm water permit have the option to certify that their storm water discharges meet the definition of "no exposure", and be exempted from VPDES permitting. This provision is directly from EPA's proposed Phase 2 Storm Water Regulation, which was published in the Federal Register on 01/09/98. The Phase 2 regulation is due to be finalized by EPA by 10/29/99.

If all industrial materials or activities at a facility are protected by a storm resistant cover so that they are not exposed to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff, then the facility can qualify for the "no exposure" exemption. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, or waste products, however packaged. This exemption option is open to facilities in almost all categories of industrial activity. (There are some exceptions... see the "No Exposure" section below for details.)

Application Procedures

The existing SWGPs require facilities to reapply for permit coverage 120 days prior to permit expiration. Since we have replaced those permits with the VA MSGP (with its new SWPPP and monitoring requirements, and modified registration procedure), and we have included the "no exposure" exemption provision in this permit, we are not holding facilities to the 120 day requirement.

A. Deadlines for Submitting Registration Statements

Four basic types of facilities will apply for coverage under the VA MSGP:

1. Facilities Previously Covered Under a SWGP - Storm water discharges from these facilities are presently covered under VAR1, VAR2 or VAR3. To avoid a lapse in permit coverage, owners of eligible facilities must submit a registration statement by June 30, 1999.

2. Facilities Previously Covered Under an Individual VPDES Permit - Storm water discharges from these facilities are presently covered as part of an individual VPDES permit. To avoid a lapse in permit coverage, owners of eligible facilities proposing to be covered by this permit must submit a registration statement during the 90 day period prior to the expiration date of the individual permit.

3. Existing Facilities not Covered by a VPDES Permit - Owners of existing facilities with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity which are not currently covered by a VPDES permit, may obtain coverage under this general permit by submitting a registration statement by September 30, 1999. (NOTE: owners may submit a registration statement after 09/30/99 - the regulation allows late registration.)

4. New Facilities - Owners of facilities that begin industrial activity after June 30, 1999, must submit a registration statement at least 30 days prior to the commencement of the industrial activity at the facility.

B. Registration Statements

Complete Registration Statements consist of the following:

1. Registration Statement Form - Owners **do not** have to use the DEQ Registration Statement form (DEQ-Water Form SWGP99-005-REG) to apply for a permit; however, they **must** include **all** the information required by the regulation in their application.

   The Registration Statement forms have changed slightly for this permit. Sections 1-9 are essentially the same as the old form. Sections 10-13 have been added and are as follows:

   10. Does the facility discharge storm water runoff from any of the following activities? - there are check boxes for (1) Steam electric power generating facilities; (2) Hazardous waste TSD facilities; and, (3) Landfills, land application sites and open dumps. If any of these are checked, the facility should get the SWPPP requirements and monitoring requirements for that sector.

   11. Has a storm water pollution prevention plan been developed for the facility in accordance with the requirements of the General VPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity? - facilities that begin discharging storm water after June 30, 1999 must prepare and implement the SWPPP prior to submitting the registration statement.

   12. Attach a topographic map or other map which indicates the location of the facility, the location of all storm water discharges, the water body receiving discharge(s) and other surface water bodies within a 1/2 mile radius of the facility. - these maps will help us locate the facility more accurately.

   13. Attach a list of the facility's storm water discharge points and indicate the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes for the industrial activities associated with each discharge point. - this list, the map from #12, and the SIC Code list from #4 will be used to determine the appropriate SWPPP, monitoring, and DMR requirements.

   14. Certification - standard certification statement. The form **must** be signed in accordance with the VPDES Permit regulation.

Registration Statement forms must be as complete as possible; data from the statements will be entered into the CEDS database. All the data on the statements are important; the information we must have in order to properly issue the permit are: owner info; facility info; primary and secondary SIC codes; receiving stream; coal pile, steam electric, hazardous waste TSD, and landfill check-boxes; facility location map, and; list of the facility's outfalls and associated SIC Codes.

2. Application Fee Form and Permit Fee - This storm water general permit is a five year permit with a fixed expiration date of June 30, 2004. The Application Fee for coverage under the permit is $200 for the full five year term. Application fees are prorated depending on how many years are left until permit expiration. The schedule is as follows:

June 30, 1999	- December 31, 1999	$200
January 1, 2000	- December 31, 2000	$160
January 1, 2001	- December 31, 2001	$120
January 1, 2002	- December 31, 2002	$ 80
January 1, 2003	- December 31, 2003	$ 40
January 1, 2004	- June 30, 2004	$ 0

Once the Registration Statement is deemed complete, we will send a copy of the general permit to the owner.

Facilities that were required to monitor under the old SWGPs were not required to submit the **monitoring results** until they reapplied for a permit at the end of the permit term. Any monitoring that was required by the old SWGPs should be submitted with the Registration Statement. There were no DMR's issued to facilities, so the data will arrive in many formats; associated storm event data should be submitted with the sampling data. If a permittee does not submit the old monitoring data with the Registration Statement, we should go ahead with the new permit issuance, and also send a letter to the permittee reminding him that we have not yet received the monitoring data, and giving him a 30-day deadline to submit the data or an explanation of why he can't submit the data.

C. "No Exposure" Checklist and Certification

Industrial facilities with discharges composed entirely of storm water which meet the "no exposure" definition do not require a VPDES permit if the owner of the facility satisfies the conditions of this section. This exemption

does not apply to storm water discharges from **steam electric power generating facilities, hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities, facilities required to obtain an individual permit**, or to **discharges that DEQ determines are unacceptable for the exemption** (see #3 below).

NOTE: Actions facilities take to qualify for this exemption shall not interfere with the attainment or maintenance of water quality standards, including designated uses.

1. Any owner claiming the "no exposure" exemption must:

    a. Notify DEQ at the beginning of each permit term, prior to commencing discharges during a permit term, or upon attaining "no exposure" status during a permit term;

    b. Allow DEQ, or the municipality where the facility discharges into an MS4, to inspect the facility and allow DEQ or the municipality to make such inspection reports publicly available upon request;

    c. Upon request, submit a copy of the certification to the municipality in which the facility is located; and

    d. Sign the certification in accordance with the VPDES Permit Regulation.

2. If there is a change in circumstances which causes exposure of industrial activities or materials to storm water, the owner must comply immediately with all the storm water program requirements of the VPDES Permit Regulation, including applying for and obtaining coverage under a VPDES permit.

3. Requests for a "no exposure" exemption that meet the requirements of #1 above shall be deemed acceptable unless the owner is notified otherwise by DEQ.

4. Even if an owner certifies to "no exposure" under #1 above, DEQ retains the authority to require the owner of a facility to apply for an individual or general permit if DEQ has determined that the discharge:

    a. Is, or may reasonably be, causing or contributing to the violation of a water quality standard; or

b. Is, or may reasonably be, interfering with the attainment or maintenance of water quality standards, including designated uses.

Owners must submit a "no exposure" certification for each facility or site seeking the exemption. The certification does not have to be made on DEQ Checklist/Certification Form SWGP99-005-NOEX; however, the certification **must** include **all** the information required by the regulation.

Acceptable "no exposure" certifications should be kept on file by the Regional Office for the permit term, but require no further action. Owners with discharges that DEQ determines are unacceptable for the exemption should be notified in writing by the Regional Office as soon as the determination is made; the owner of the facility must then apply for an individual or general permit within a reasonable time period (as specified by the Regional Office).

Permit Issuance Procedures

Applicants who propose to be covered and appear to qualify for this general permit are required to submit a general permit Registration Statement. DEQ will review the Registration Statements received and either send a copy of the general permit to those that qualify, or send a copy of the application for an individual permit to those that do not qualify. Incomplete Registration Statements should be returned to the owner with an explanation of the deficiency. Discharges will be covered under the general permit upon approval of the Registration Statement and delivery of a copy of the general permit to the applicant.

A. Facilities Not Eligible For Coverage

This general permit does not apply to any new or increased discharge that will result in significant effects to the receiving waters. That determination is made in accordance with the SWCB's Antidegradation Policy contained in the Virginia Water Quality Standards. Antibacksliding will also be considered prior to granting coverage under this general permit to operations currently discharging under another VPDES permit.

Because of the broad scope of this permit, most industrial activities currently regulated under the VPDES storm water program could be covered by the permit. There are, however, several types of storm water discharges which are not covered under this permit:

1. Discharges into water bodies where a discharge is restricted or prohibited by another policy or regulation of the SWCB are not authorized by this general permit.

2. Storm water discharges subject to an existing individual VPDES permit are generally not covered under this permit. In most cases, these discharges are more appropriately covered under terms and conditions of their existing permit. These discharges may be covered under this general permit only when the existing individual permit has expired, or been terminated at the permittee's request, and only when the expired, or terminated, permit did not contain numeric effluent limitations more stringent than those in this permit.

3. Ready-mix concrete plants and nonmetallic mineral mines must apply for coverage under their industry-specific general permits.

4. Coal mines and mining related activities subject to SMCRA and the DMME individual permit program.

5. Construction activities are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

Other discharges of storm water that are not authorized under the general permit are:

6. Discharges that are not within the industrial sectors identified in the table in Attachment 1.

7. Discharges that are mixed with sources of nonstorm water unless the nonstorm water component of the discharge is authorized (see the Regulation) or is in compliance with a different VPDES permit.

8. Discharges that are located at a facility where a VPDES permit has been terminated (other than at the request of the permittee) or denied.

9. Discharges that the Director has determined to be or may reasonably be expected to be contributing to a violation of a water quality standard.

10. Discharges subject to storm water effluent guidelines not described in the permit, and

11. Discharges from inactive mining, inactive landfills, or inactive oil and gas operations occurring on federal

lands where an owner cannot be identified.

B. Permit Details

The VA MSGP is broken down into a cover page and four (4) parts. All permittees will receive the cover page and the specific parts discussed below.

1. PART I - Authorization to Discharge, Effluent Limitations and Compliance Monitoring, Analytical Monitoring and Special Conditions

There are four (4) sections to this Part. Permittees may receive selected pages from each section. Pages should be renumbered consecutively according to the customization for each permittee.

A. Authorization to Discharge - This page authorizes the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility. All permittees will receive this page.

B. Effluent Limitations and Compliance Monitoring Requirements - There are five (5) pages in this section. All appropriate pages should be sent to the permittee. The SIC code entered in the Registration Statement, or the "Coal Pile" check box determines which pages the permittee receives:

"Coal Pile" Box Checked - Coal pile runoff.

SIC 24 - Wet deck log storage area runoff at timber products facilities.

SIC 287 - Phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities.

SIC 2951 and 2952 - Asphalt paving and roofing emulsion manufacturing facilities.

SIC 3241 - Cement manufacturing facilities.

C. Analytical Monitoring Requirements - There are 31 tables in the permit with sector specific analytical monitoring requirements. The tables that go with each specific industrial sector are listed in Attachment 1.

All permittees with monitoring requirements will receive the first two paragraphs of this section,

modified to reflect the number of monitoring tables included. Permittees should receive the applicable monitoring tables based upon the SIC code information they submit on and with the Registration Statements. Monitoring tables should be renumbered to be consecutive.

D. Special Conditions - These special conditions are applicable to all permittees. Permittees should receive the entire section.

2. PART II - Conditions Applicable to All VPDES Permits

This section contains the standard DEQ VPDES permit "boilerplate" language from the VPDES Permit Regulation. All permittees will receive this section.

3. PART III - Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans

This section contains the standard VPDES Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. All permittees will receive this section.

4. PART IV - Sector-Specific Permit Requirements

This section contains the sector-specific SWPPP requirements. There are 28 industrial specific sectors, and one (1) "catch-all" sector. Permittees should receive all applicable sections based upon the information provided in the Registration Statement. Again, refer to Attachment 1 to this memo for a list of the SIC codes associated with the specific sectors. Sections should be renumbered and relettered to be consecutive.

C. Permit Numbering - Permit numbers will be assigned by the Regional Offices according to the following procedure. All permit numbers will begin with "VAR5". The next number identifies the DEQ Regional Office: 1 - Southwest; 2 - West Central; 3 - Northern; 4 - Piedmont; 5 - Tidewater; 6 - Valley. The remaining four numbers are assigned by the Regional Offices sequentially to the permittees as the permits are issued, starting with 0001. The permit number must be typed in on the cover page before the permit is mailed to the owner. The number does not need to be typed on any of the other permit pages.

D. DMR's - A DMR should be sent to the permittee along with the permit package. The parameter information should be listed

on the DMR for each outfall based upon the SIC Code information submitted with the Registration Statement.

Permit Management

A. Reporting of Monitoring Results and Record Keeping - Permittees are required to submit the results of compliance monitoring and analytical monitoring to the DEQ Regional Office by the 10th day of the month following the sampling event. Permittees subject to annual compliance monitoring requirements should conduct the monitoring not later than the month of the anniversary of their coverage under the general permit. Monitoring results are to be submitted on a DMR. For each outfall, one DMR must be submitted per storm event sampled. The permittee must include a measurement or estimate of the total precipitation, volume of runoff, and peak flow rate of runoff for each storm event sampled.

All reports are to be submitted to the DEQ Regional Office that issued general permit coverage. Permittees with discharges to MS4s are required to submit a copy of their monitoring report to the operator of the municipal system.

Permittees are not required to submit records of the visual examinations of storm water discharges unless specifically asked to do so by DEQ. Records of the visual examinations must be maintained at the facility. The report need only document: the sampling location; the date and time of the examination; the name of the individual making the examination; and any observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution.

Pursuant to the requirements of the VPDES Permit Regulation, this permit requires permittees to retain all records for a minimum of 3 years from the date of the sampling, examination, or other activity that generated the data.

B. Sampling Waivers From Analytical Monitoring - The general permit allows permittees to waive the analytical monitoring requirement under certain circumstances. Permittees may waive the analytical monitoring requirement if they can demonstrate that the average concentration for a pollutant in the discharge is at or below the pollutant-specific monitoring cut-off concentration. This low concentration waiver is available to the permittee at two times. Permittees who monitored their storm water discharges under another VPDES permit may submit data from that monitoring with their Registration Statement for coverage under this general permit. If the average concentration for a

pollutant calculated from this earlier monitoring data is at or below the applicable monitoring cut-off concentration, the permittee may waive monitoring for that pollutant in both the second and fourth years after coverage under the general permit. If the permittee submits data from monitoring during the second year of permit coverage that indicates pollutants are below the monitoring cut-off concentrations, then monitoring during the fourth year may be waived. The exclusion from monitoring is conditional on the facility maintaining industrial operations and BMPs that will ensure a quality of storm water discharges consistent with the average concentrations recorded during the earlier monitoring period. For any low concentration waiver, the permittee must submit to DEQ, in lieu of the monitoring data, a certification that there has not been a significant change in industrial activity or the pollution prevention measures in area of the facility that drains to the outfall for which sampling was waived.

Permittees may waive monitoring if adverse weather conditions make it unsafe or impossible to collect the sample. Monitoring may also be waived if the industrial site is both inactive and unstaffed.

Permittees are also allowed to submit the results of sampling from one outfall as representative of other similar outfalls, provided the permittee can demonstrate that the outfalls are substantially identical.

Permittees may use an alternative certification to waive the analytical monitoring requirement if they can certify that, for a given outfall, on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, there is no storm water exposure that would result in the discharge of the pollutant at that particular outfall or the nature of the exposure is such that the particular pollutant would not be present in the discharge.

The low concentration waiver, the representative discharge waiver and the alternative certification for no exposure for particular pollutants are not applicable to the effluent limitation compliance monitoring requirements. The alternative certification waiver is not applicable to analytical monitoring requirements at air transportation facilities.

In order to qualify for any of these sampling waivers, the permittee must submit a certification stating that the conditions required for the waiver were occurring at the time sampling was to have been conducted.

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Tables Listing Industrial Sectors, Associated SIC Codes and Permit Analytical Monitoring Tables

Attachment 2 - VA MSGP Regulation - 9 VAC 25-151-10 et seq. GENERAL VIRGINIA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (VPDES) PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Attachment 3 - VA MSGP Fact Sheet

Attachment 4 - VA MSGP

Attachment 5 - VA MSGP Forms:
SWGP99-005-REG, Registration Statement Form and Instructions
SWGP99-005-NOEX, "No-Exposure" Certification Form and Instructions
SWGP99-005-NOT, Notice of Termination Form and Instructions

Attachment 6 - Sample DMR Forms and Instructions

DISCLAIMER

This document provides technical and procedural guidance to the permit staff for implementation of the VPDES General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated With Industrial Activity (VAR5). This document is guidance only. It does not establish or affect legal rights or obligations. It does not establish a binding norm and is not finally determinative of the issues addressed. Agency decisions in any particular case will be made by applying the State Water Control Law and the implementation regulations on the basis of the site specific facts when permits are issued.

ATTACHMENT 1

Industrial Sectors, Associated SIC Codes and Permit Analytical Monitoring Tables

Industrial Sector	Associated SIC Codes	Analytical Monitoring Table(s)
A - Timber Products Facilities	Major Group 24 (except 2434)	Tables 1, 2, 3 & 4
B - Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities	Major Group 26	Table 5
C - Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities	Major Group 28 & 3952 (part not in X)	Tables 6, 7, 8 & 9
D - Asphalt Paving, Roofing Materials, and Lubricant Manufacturing Facilities	2951, 2952, 2992	Table 10
E - Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing Facilities	Major Group 32 (except 3273 - ready-mixed concrete)	Tables 11 & 12
F - Primary Metals Facilities	Major Group 33	Tables 13, 14, 15 & 16
G - Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities	Major Group 10 (except 1081)	Table 17
H - Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities (those not regulated by DMME under SMCRA)	Major Group 12	Table 18
I - Oil and Gas Extraction Facilities and Petroleum Refineries	Major Group 13 and 2911 in part	None
J - Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities	RCRA Subtitle C	Table 19
K - Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps	RCRA Subtitle D	Table 20
L - Automobile Salvage Yards	5015	Table 21
M - Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities	5093	Table 22
N - Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities		Table 23
O - Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations and Terminals, Rail Transportation Facilities and United States Postal Service Transportation Facilities	Major Groups 40, 41, 42, 43, and 5171	None
P - Water Transportation Facilities That Have Vehicle Maintenance Shops and/or Equipment Cleaning Operations	Major Group 44	Table 24
Q - Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards	373	None
R - Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas or Deicing Areas located at Air Transportation Facilities	Major Group 45	Table 25
S - Wastewater Treatment Works	4952	None
T - Food and Kindred Products Facilities	Major Groups 20 and 21	Tables 26 & 27
U - Textile Mills, Apparel and other Fabric Product Manufacturing Facilities	Major Groups 22, 23 and 31 (except 3111)	None
V - Wood & Metal Furniture & Fixture Manufacturing Facilities	Major Group 25 and 2434	None
W - Printing and Publishing Facilities	Major Group 27	None
X - Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Facilities	Major Groups 30 & 39 (except 391)	Table 28
Y - Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities	3111	Table 29
Z - Fabricated Metal Products Industry	Major Group 34 and 391	Tables 30 & 31
AA - Facilities That Manufacture Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery	Major Group 35 (except 357), Major Group 37 (except 373)	None
AB - Facilities That Manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods	Major Groups 36, 38, and 357	None

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Attachment 2

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
STATE WATER CONTROL BOARD

9 VAC 25-151-10 et seq. GENERAL VIRGINIA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (VPDES) PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

[Adopted: December 3, 1998 - Effective: June 30, 1999]

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9 VAC 25-151-10. Definitions.

The words and terms used in this regulation shall have the meanings defined in the State Water Control Law and the VPDES Permit Regulation (9 VAC 25-31-10 et seq.) unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, except that for the purposes of this regulation:

"Coal pile runoff" means the rainfall runoff from or through any coal storage pile.

"Co-located industrial activity" means when a facility has industrial activities being conducted onsite that are described under more than one of the coverage sections of 9 VAC 25-151-90 through 9 VAC 25-151-380.

"Commercial Treatment and Disposal Facilities" means facilities that receive, on a commercial basis, any produced hazardous waste (not their own) and treat or dispose of those wastes as a service to the generators. Such facilities treating and/or disposing exclusively residential hazardous wastes are not included in this definition.

"Inactive landfill" means a landfill that, on a permanent basis, will no longer receive waste and has completed closure in accordance with any applicable Federal, State, and/or local requirements.

"Industrial Activity" - the following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity":

(1) Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Subchapter N (1998) (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards which are exempted under category (10) of this definition);

(2) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283 and 285), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, and 373 (Office of Management and Budget OMB SIC Manual, 1987);

(3) Facilities classified as SIC 10 through 14 (mineral industry) (OMB SIC Manual, 1987) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CFR Part 434.11(l) (1998) because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) (30 USC 1201 et seq.) authority has been released, or except for areas of noncoal mining operations which have been released from applicable State or Federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts or waste products located on the site of such operations; (inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator; inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, benefication, or processing of mined materials, nor sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim);

(4) Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 USC 6901 et seq.);

(5) Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this definition) including those that are subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA;

(6) Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093 (OMB SIC Manual, 1987);

(7) Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;

(8) Transportation facilities classified as SIC 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-4225), 43, 44, 45, and 5171 (OMB SIC Manual, 1987) which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or

airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operation, airport deicing operation, or which are otherwise identified under subdivisions 1 through 7 or 9 through 10 of this definition are associated with industrial activity;
(9) Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that is located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more, or required to have an approved POTW pretreatment program under 9 VAC 25-31-10 et seq. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with 9 VAC 25-31-420 through 720;
(10) Facilities under SIC 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221-4225 (OMB SIC Manual, 1987), and which are not otherwise included within subdivisions 2 through 9.

"Land application unit" means an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface (excluding manure spreading operations) for treatment or disposal.

"Landfill" means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.

"Large and medium municipal separate storm sewer system" means all municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the following municipalities: the City of Norfolk; the City of Virginia Beach; Fairfax County; the City of Chesapeake; the City of Hampton; Prince William County; Arlington County; Chesterfield County; Henrico County; the City of Newport News; and the City of Portsmouth.

"No exposure" means all industrial materials or activities are protected by a storm resistant cover so that they are not exposed to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, or waste products, however packaged.

"Municipal Separate Storm Sewer" means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA that discharges to surface waters of the State; (ii) designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (iii) which is not a combined sewer; and (iv) which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW).

"Runoff Coefficient" means the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff.

"Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals" means a chemical or chemical categories which: 1) are listed at 40 CFR Part 372.65 (1998) pursuant to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) (also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986) (42 USC 11001 et seq.); 2) are present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements; and 3) that meet at least one of the following criteria: (i) are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 122 (1998) on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides and phenols) or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances); (ii) are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act at 40 CFR Part 116.4 (1998); or (iii) are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria.

"Significant Materials" includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (42 USC 9601 et seq.); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to EPCRA Section 313; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

"Significant spills" includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR 110.10 (1998) and 40 CFR 117.21 (1998)) or Section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4 (1998)).

"Storm water" means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

"Storm Water Discharge Associated With Industrial Activity" means the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying storm water and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the VPDES program under 9 VAC 25-31-10 et seq. For the categories of industries identified in subparagraphs (1) through (9) of the "Industrial Activity" definition, the term includes, but is not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water. For the categories of industries identified in subparagraph (10) of the "Industrial Activity" definition, the term includes only storm water discharges from all the areas (except access roads and rail lines) that are listed in the previous sentence where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas.

"Waste pile" means any noncontainerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing waste that is used for treatment or storage.

9 VAC 25-151-20. Purpose.

This general permit regulation governs all new and existing storm water discharges associated with industrial activity through a point source to surface waters or through a municipal or nonmunicipal separate storm sewer system to surface waters.

9 VAC 25-151-30. Delegation of authority.

The Director, or an authorized representative, may perform any act of the Board provided under this regulation, except as limited by Section 62.1-44.14 of the Code of Virginia.

9 VAC 25-151-40. Effective date of the permit.

This general permit will become effective on June 30, 1999. This general permit will expire five years from the effective date.

9 VAC 25-151-50. Authorization to discharge.

A. Any owner governed by this general permit is hereby authorized to discharge to surface waters of the Commonwealth of Virginia provided that the owner files the registration statement of 9 VAC 25-151-60 and any fees required by 9 VAC 25-20-10 et seq., receives a copy of the general permit, complies with the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-70 et seq. and provided that:

1. Facilities with co-located industrial activities shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of each section of 9 VAC 25-151-70 et seq. in which a co-located industrial activity is described;
2. This permit may authorize storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that are mixed with other storm water discharges requiring a VPDES permit provided that the owner obtains coverage under this VPDES general permit for the industrial activity discharge and a VPDES general or individual permit for the other storm water discharges. The owner shall comply with the terms and requirements of each permit obtained that authorizes any component of the discharge; and
3. The storm water discharges authorized by this permit may be combined with other sources of storm water which are not required to be covered under a VPDES permit, so long as the combined discharge is in compliance with this permit.

B. Limitations on coverage.

1. The owner shall not be authorized to discharge under this general permit if the owner has been required to obtain an individual permit pursuant to 9 VAC 25-31-170 B;
2. The owner shall not be authorized by this general permit to discharge to State waters specifically named in other Board regulations or policies which prohibit such discharges;
3. The following storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit:
    a. Discharges that are not listed under the coverage sections contained in 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq.;
    b. Discharges that are mixed with sources of nonstorm water other than nonstorm water discharges that are:
        (1) In compliance with a different VPDES permit; or
        (2) Identified by and in compliance with 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1 (Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges);
    c. Discharges that are located at a facility where a VPDES permit has been terminated (other than at the request of the permittee) or denied;
    d. Discharges that the Director determines cause, or may reasonably be expected to cause, or be contributing to a violation of a water quality standard;
    e. Discharges subject to storm water effluent guidelines, not described under 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq.; and
    f. Discharges from inactive mining, inactive landfills, or inactive oil and gas operations occurring on federal lands where an owner cannot be identified.

C. Conditional exemption from permit requirements for no exposure of industrial activities and materials to storm water. Discharges composed entirely of storm water, located at industrial facilities which would otherwise be required to have a permit and which meet the no exposure definition in 9 VAC 25-151-10 do not require a VPDES permit if the owner of the facility satisfies the conditions of this paragraph. This exemption does not apply to storm water discharges from steam electric power generating facilities, hazardous waste treatment,

storage or disposal facilities, facilities required to obtain an individual permit under 9 VAC 25-31-170 B or to discharges individually designated under 9 VAC 25-151-50 C 3. Actions taken to qualify for this provision shall not interfere with the attainment or maintenance of water quality standards, including designated uses.

To establish that the facility meets the definition of no exposure described in this paragraph, an owner must submit a written certification to the Department which fulfills the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-60 C.

1. Any owner claiming the no exposure exemption must:
    a. Notify the Department at the beginning of each permit term , prior to commencing discharges during a permit term or upon attaining no exposure status during a permit term;
    b. Allow the Department, or the municipality where the facility discharges into a municipal separate storm sewer system, to inspect the facility and allow the Department or the municipality to make such inspection reports publicly available upon request;
    c. Upon request, also submit a copy of the certification to the municipality in which the facility is located; and
    d. Sign the certification in accordance with 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 11.
2. If there is a change in circumstances which causes exposure of industrial activities or materials to storm water, the owner must comply immediately with all the storm water program requirements of 9 VAC 25-31-120, including applying for and obtaining coverage under a VPDES permit.
3. Requests for a no exposure exemption that meet the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-50 C 1 shall be deemed acceptable unless the owner is notified otherwise by the Department.
4. Even if an owner certifies to no exposure under 9 VAC 25-151-50 C 1, the Department retains the authority to require the owner of a facility to apply for an individual or general permit if the Department has determined that the discharge:
    a. Is, or may reasonably be, causing or contributing to the violation of a water quality standard; or
    b. Is, or may reasonably be, interfering with the attainment or maintenance of water quality standards, including designated uses.

D. Receipt of this general permit does not relieve any owner of the responsibility to comply with any other applicable federal, state or local statute, ordinance or regulation.

9 VAC 25-151-60. Registration statement; No exposure certification; Notice of termination.

A. Deadlines for submitting registration statement. The owner of a facility with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity who is proposing to be covered by this general permit shall file a complete VPDES general permit registration statement in accordance with this regulation.

1. Existing Facility. Except as provided in 9 VAC 25-151-60 A 4 (New Owner), and 9 VAC 25-151-60 A 5 (Late Notification), owners who intend to obtain coverage under this general permit for an existing storm water discharge associated with industrial activity, not currently covered by a VPDES permit, shall submit a registration statement by September 30, 1999.
2. New Facility. Except as provided in paragraphs 9 VAC 25-151-60 A 3 (Oil and Gas Operations), 9 VAC 25-151-60 A 4 (New Owner), and 9 VAC 25-151-60 A 5 (Late Notification), owners of facilities that begin industrial activity after the effective date of this general permit shall submit a registration statement at least 30 days prior to the commencement of the industrial activity at the facility.
3. Oil and Gas Operations. Owners of oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations or transmission facilities, that after the effective date of this general permit have a discharge of a reportable quantity of oil or a hazardous substance for which notification is required pursuant to either 40 CFR 110.6 (1998), 40 CFR 117.21 (1998), or 40 CFR 302.6(1998), must submit a registration statement in accordance with the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-60 B within 14 calendar days of the first knowledge of such release.
4. New Owner. Where the owner of a facility with a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity that is covered by this permit changes, the new owner of the facility must submit a registration statement at least 30 days prior to the change.

5. Late Notification. An owner of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity is not precluded from submitting a registration statement in accordance with the requirements of this section after the applicable dates provided in 9 VAC 25-151-60 A 1 through 9 VAC 25-151-60 A 4.

6. Facilities previously subject to the storm water general permits or an individual VPDES permit. Owners of eligible facilities previously covered by an expiring general permit or an individual permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity may elect to be covered by this permit by submitting a registration statement. To avoid a lapse in permit coverage, registration statements from eligible facilities shall be submitted during the 90 day period prior to the expiration date of the applicable storm water general permit or individual permit.

7. Discharges to municipal separate storm sewer systems. Where the discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity is through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system, the owner shall notify the operator of the municipal system receiving the discharge and submit a copy of their registration statement to the municipal system operator.

B. Registration statement contents. The owner shall submit a registration statement which shall contain the following information:

1. Facility owner's name, mailing address and telephone number;
2. Facility location;
3. Facility ownership status: federal, state, public or private;
4. Primary and secondary standard industrial classification (SIC) odes;
5. Is storm water runoff discharged to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4)? If yes, provide name of the MS4 operator;
6. Receiving water body of direct discharge or municipal separate storm sewer system for each outfall;
7. Other existing VPDES permit numbers;
8. Indicate if this facility is subject to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) for any Section 313 water priority chemicals;
9. Indicate if this facility discharges storm water runoff from coal storage piles;
10. Indicate if the facility is a steam electric power generator, a hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility regulated under RCRA subtitle C, or a landfill or land application site regulated under RCRA subtitle D;
11. Indicate if a storm water pollution prevention plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 et seq.
12. A topographic map or other map which indicates the location of the facility, the location of all storm water discharges, the water body receiving discharge(s) and other surface waterbodies within a 1/2 mile radius of the facility;
13. A list of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes for the industrial activities associated with each storm water discharge point; and
14. The following certification: "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

The registration statement shall be signed in accordance with 9 VAC 25-31-110.

C. No exposure certification. In order to qualify for an exemption from the requirements for obtaining a permit based on a claim of no exposure, one certification must be completed for each facility or site seeking the exemption. The owner shall submit a no exposure certification which shall contain the following information:

1. Facility owner's name, mailing address and telephone number;
2. Facility location;
3. Primary and secondary standard industrial classification (SIC) codes;

4. Exposure Checklist. Are any of the following items exposed to precipitation, now or in the foreseeable future, and is the drainage from these areas discharged from the site to surface waters or to a municipal separate storm sewer system? Answer as appropriate to describe conditions at the facility:

a. Vehicles used in material handling (excepting adequately maintained mobile equipment);
b. Industrial machinery or equipment;
c. Residue from the cleaning of machinery or equipment;
d. Materials associated with vehicular maintenance, cleaning or fueling;
e. Materials or products during loading/unloading or transporting activities;
f. Materials or products at uncovered loading docks;
g. Materials or products stored outdoors (excepting products intended for outside use, e.g. cars);
h. Materials or products handled/stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the certifier;
i. Materials or spill/leak residues accumulated in storm water inlets;
j. Residuals on the ground from spills/leaks (including subsurface residuals from percolation);
k. Materials contained in open or deteriorated storage tanks/drums/containers;
l. Industrial activities conducted outdoors;
m. Materials or products from past outdoor industrial activity;
n. Waste material;
o. Process wastewater disposed of outdoors (unless otherwise permitted);
p. Particulate matter from roof stacks/vents not otherwise regulated (i.e., under an air quality control permit) and in quantities detectable in the storm water outflow;
q. Visible deposits of residuals near roof or side vents; and
r. Spills/leaks resulting from maintenance of stacks or air exhaust systems; and

5. The following certification: "I certify that there are no discharges of storm water contaminated by exposure to industrial activities or materials from the facility identified in this document. I understand that I am obligated to make this certification once every five years to the Department and, if requested, to the municipality (or other local government) in which this facility is located providing the facility discharges storm water into the local municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4). I understand that I must seek coverage under a VPDES storm water permit prior to any point source discharge of exposed storm water from the facility. I understand that I must allow the Department, or municipality where the discharge is into the MS4, to perform inspections to confirm the condition of no exposure and to make such inspection reports publicly available upon request. Additionally, I certify under penalty of law this document was prepared under my direction and that qualified personnel gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based upon my knowledge of the personnel directly involved in gathering the information, the information is true, accurate and complete. I am aware there are significant penalties for providing false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

The no exposure certification shall be signed in accordance with 9 VAC 25-31-110.

D. Notice of Termination. The owner may terminate coverage under this general permit by filing a complete notice of termination. The notice of termination shall be filed in situations where all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity authorized by this general permit are eliminated, where the owner of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at a facility changes, or where all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity have been covered by an individual VPDES permit. The owner shall submit a notice of termination which shall contain the following information:

1. Facility owner's name, mailing address and telephone number;
2. Facility location;
3. VPDES Storm Water General Permit Number;
4. Indicate if you are no longer the owner of the facility;
5. Indicate if the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity have been eliminated;
6. Indicate if the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are covered by an individual VPDES permit;
7. Indicate if termination of coverage is being requested for another reason; and

8. The following certification: "I certify under penalty of law that all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the identified facility that are authorized by this VPDES general permit have been eliminated or covered under a VPDES individual permit or that I am no longer the owner of the industrial activity or permit coverage should be terminated for another reason listed above. I understand that by submitting this notice of termination, that I am no longer authorized to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity in accordance with the general permit, and that discharging pollutants in storm water associated with industrial activity to surface waters is unlawful where the discharge is not authorized by a VPDES permit. I also understand that the submittal of this Notice of Termination does not release an owner from liability for any violations of this permit."
The notice of termination shall be signed in accordance with 9 VAC 25-31-110.

9 VAC 25-151-70. General permit conditions applicable to all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity.

Any owner whose registration statement is accepted by the Director will receive the following general permit and shall comply with the requirements therein and be subject to the VPDES Permit Regulation, 9 VAC 25-31-10 et seq. Facilities with co-located industrial activities shall comply with all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of each section of this regulation in which a co-located industrial activity is described. All pages of 9 VAC 25-151-70 and 9 VAC 25-151-80 apply to all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity covered under this general permit. Not all pages of 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq. will apply to every permittee. The determination of which pages apply will be based on an evaluation of the regulated activities located at the facility.

A. Permit cover page.

General Permit No.: VAR5
Effective Date:
Expiration Date:

GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES
ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY
AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
VIRGINIA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
AND
THE VIRGINIA STATE WATER CONTROL LAW

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended and pursuant to the State Water Control Law and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, owners of facilities with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are authorized to discharge to surface waters within the boundaries of the Commonwealth of Virginia, except those waters specifically named in Board regulation or policies which prohibit such discharges.

The authorized discharge shall be in accordance with this cover page, Part I - Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements, Part II - Conditions Applicable to All VPDES Permits, Part III - Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Part IV - Sector Specific Permit Requirements, as set forth herein.

B. Effluent limitations and compliance monitoring requirements. The following effluent limitations and compliance monitoring requirements are applicable to all discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity authorized under this general permit.

1. Numeric effluent limitations for discharges associated with a specific industrial activity are described in 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq. Facilities with co-located industrial activities shall comply on a discharge-by-discharge basis with all applicable effluent limitations of each section of this regulation in which a co-

located industrial activity is described.

2. Compliance monitoring requirements. Permittees with storm water discharges subject to effluent limitations described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B 3 and 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq. shall monitor the discharges for the presence of the pollutant subject to the effluent limitation at least annually. Monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with 9 VAC 25-151-70 C, except that the low concentration waiver of 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 4 b, the representative discharge provision of 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 5 and the alternative certification provision of 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 6 are not applicable to storm water discharge monitoring for compliance with effluent limitations. Results of the compliance monitoring shall be reported in accordance with 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 3. In addition to the analytical results, permittees shall provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

3. Coal pile runoff.

a. Effluent limitations. Any discharge composed of coal pile runoff shall not exceed a maximum concentration at any time of 50 mg/L total suspended solids. Coal pile runoff shall not be diluted with storm water or other flows in order to meet this limitation. Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of coal pile runoff that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the 50 mg/L limitation for total suspended solids. The pH of coal pile runoff discharges shall be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0. Runoff from coal piles located at steam electric generating facilities and at facilities with previous coverage under a general permit for storm water shall be in compliance with these limits upon submittal of the registration statement. Runoff from coal piles at all other types of facilities shall comply with these limitations as expeditiously as practicable, but in no case later than March 26, 2000.

b. Compliance Monitoring Requirements for Coal Pile Runoff. During the period beginning on date of coverage under the general permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, permittees with storm water discharges containing coal pile runoff shall monitor such storm water for: pH and TSS (mg/l) at least annually (1 time per year). In addition to the parameters listed above, the permittee shall comply with the compliance monitoring requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-70 B 2.

C. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

1. Monitoring Requirements. Those permittees with discharges or activities identified in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B 3 and 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq. are required to conduct sampling of their storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Monitoring requirements under 9 VAC 25-151-70 B 3 and 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq. are additive. Permittees with discharges or activities described in more than one monitoring section are subject to all applicable monitoring requirements from each section on a discharge-by-discharge basis.

2. Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Permittees are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in the appropriate table(s) in sections 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq. Permittees must monitor their storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at least semi-annually (2 times per year) during the second and fourth years of coverage under the general permit, except as provided in paragraphs 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 4 through 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 6. The second year is the period beginning one year after the date of coverage under the general permit lasting through two years after the date of coverage under the general permit and the fourth year is the period beginning three years after the date of coverage under the general permit lasting through four years after the date of coverage under the general permit. Permittees required to perform monitoring shall monitor samples collected during the sampling periods of: January through June, and July through December. Permittees must report in accordance with 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 3. In addition to the parameters listed in the appropriate tables in 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq., the permittee shall provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that

generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

3. Sample type. A minimum of one grab sample shall be taken. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The required 72-hour storm event interval is waived where the preceding measurable storm event did not result in a measurable discharge from the facility. The required 72-hour storm event interval may also be waived where the permittee documents that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the season when sampling is being conducted. The grab sample shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the permittee shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable. If storm water discharges associated with industrial activity commingle with process or nonprocess water, then where practicable permittees must attempt to sample the storm water discharge before it mixes with the nonstorm water discharge.

4. Sampling Waiver.

a. Adverse Conditions. When a permittee is unable to collect samples within a specified sampling period due to adverse climatic conditions, the permittee shall collect a substitute sample from a separate qualifying event in the next period and submit these data along with the data for the routine sample in that period. Adverse weather conditions that may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

b. Low Concentration Waiver. When the average concentration for a pollutant calculated from all monitoring data collected from an outfall during the monitoring period for the second year after coverage under this general permit is less than or equal to the corresponding value for that pollutant listed in the applicable table in 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq. under the column Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration, a permittee may waive monitoring and reporting requirements in the monitoring period beginning in the fourth year after coverage under this general permit. Values for pH monitoring must be within the range 6.0 to 9.0 standard units. The exclusion from monitoring in the fourth year of the permit is conditional on the facility maintaining industrial operations and best management practices that will ensure a quality of storm water discharges consistent with the average concentrations recorded during the second year of coverage under the permit. Permittees who monitored their storm water discharges under another VPDES permit may submit data from that monitoring with their registration statement for coverage under this general permit (provided the data are from samples collected no more than three years prior to the date the registration statement is submitted). If the average concentration for a pollutant calculated from this earlier monitoring data is at or below the applicable monitoring cut-off concentration, the permittee may waive monitoring for that pollutant in both the second and fourth years after coverage under the general permit. For any low concentration waiver, the permittee must submit to the Department, in lieu of the monitoring data, a certification that there has not been a significant change in industrial activity or the pollution prevention measures in area of the facility that drains to the outfall for which sampling was waived.

c. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities. When a permittee is unable to conduct the chemical storm water sampling required in applicable sections of 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq. at an inactive and unstaffed facility, the permittee may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirements as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. The permittee must submit to the Department, in lieu of monitoring data, a certification statement on the discharge monitoring report stating that the facility is inactive and unstaffed so that collecting a sample during a qualifying event is not possible.

5. Representative Discharge. When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of

the industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes substantially identical effluents are discharged, the permittee may test the effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area (i.e., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent) or high (above 65 percent)) shall be provided in the plan. Permittees required to submit monitoring information under this permit shall include the description of the location of the outfalls, an explanation of why outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents, and an estimate of the size of the drainage area and runoff coefficient with the discharge monitoring report.

6. Alternative Certification. A permittee is not subject to the monitoring requirements of this permit provided the permittee makes a certification for a given outfall, on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, in lieu of the monitoring reports required under 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq., under penalty of law, signed in accordance with 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 11, that material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, industrial machinery or operations, or significant materials from past industrial activity that are located in areas of the facility within the drainage area of the outfall are not presently exposed to storm water and are not expected to be exposed to storm water for the certification period. Such certification must be retained with the storm water pollution prevention plan, and submitted to the Department in accordance with 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 3. In the case of certifying that a pollutant is not present, the permittee must submit the certification along with the monitoring reports required under 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 3. If the permittee cannot certify for an entire period, they must submit the date exposure was eliminated and any monitoring required up until that date. This certification option is not applicable to compliance monitoring requirements associated with effluent limitations.

7. Reporting Monitoring Results.

a. Reporting to the Department. Permittees shall submit monitoring results for each outfall associated with industrial activity, or a certification in accordance with paragraphs 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 4 through 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 6, according to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 3. For each outfall, one signed discharge monitoring report form must be submitted to the department per storm event sampled.

b. Additional Reporting. In addition to filing copies of discharge monitoring reports in accordance with 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 3, permittees with at least one storm water discharge associated with industrial activity through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system (systems serving a population of 100,000 or more) or a municipal system designated by the Director must submit signed copies of discharge monitoring reports to the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system at the same time. Permittees not required to report monitoring data and permittees that are not otherwise required to monitor their discharges, need not comply with this provision.

8. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality. All permittees shall perform and document a visual examination of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall, except discharges exempted in 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 8 c, d or e. Unless another schedule is established in applicable sections of 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq., the examination(s) must be made at least once in each of the following three-month periods: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December.

a. Examinations shall be made of samples collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour) of when the runoff or snowmelt begins discharging. The examination shall document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The examination must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge

resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The required 72-hour storm event interval is waived where the preceding measurable storm event did not result in a measurable discharge from the facility. The required 72-hour storm event interval may also be waived where the permittee documents that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the season when sampling is being conducted. Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for the entire permit term.

b. Visual examination reports must be maintained onsite with the pollution prevention plan. The report shall include the outfall location, the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

c. When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may collect a sample of effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the examination data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area (i.e., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent), or high (above 65 percent)) shall be provided in the plan.

d. When a permittee is unable to conduct the visual examination due to adverse climatic conditions, the permittee must document the reason for not performing the visual examination and retain this documentation onsite with the records of the visual examinations. Adverse weather conditions that may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

e. When a permittee is unable to conduct visual storm water examinations at an inactive and unstaffed site, the owner of the facility may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirement as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. The facility must maintain a certification with the pollution prevention plan stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed so that performing visual examinations during a qualifying event is not feasible.

D. Special conditions.

1. Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. Except as provided in this paragraph or in 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq., all discharges covered by this permit shall be composed entirely of storm water. The following nonstorm water discharges may be authorized by this permit provided the nonstorm water component of the discharge is in compliance with this general permit:

a. discharges from fire fighting activities;

b. fire hydrant flushings;

c. potable water sources including waterline flushings;

d. uncontaminated compressor condensate;

e. irrigation drainage;

f. lawn watering;

g. routine external building washdown that does not use detergents or other compounds;

h. pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used;

i. air conditioning condensate;
j. uncontaminated springs;
k. uncontaminated ground water; and
l. foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents.

All other nonstorm water discharges must be in compliance with a VPDES permit (other than this permit) issued for the discharge.

2. Releases of Hazardous Substances or Oil in Excess of Reportable Quantities. The discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the storm water discharge(s) from a facility shall be prevented or minimized in accordance with the applicable storm water pollution prevention plan for the facility. This permit does not authorize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an onsite spill. Where a release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR 110 (1998), 40 CFR 117 (1998) or 40 CFR 302 (1998) occurs during a 24 hour period, the permittee is required to notify the Department in accordance with the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 7 as soon as he or she has knowledge of the discharge. In addition, the storm water pollution prevention plan required under 9 VAC 25-151-80 must be reviewed to identify measures to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases and to respond to such releases, and the plan must be modified where appropriate. This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110 (1998), 40 CFR 117 (1998) and 40 CFR 302 (1998) or ' 62.1-44.34:19 of the Code of Virginia.

3. Co-located Industrial Activity. In the case where a facility has industrial activities occurring onsite which are described by any of the activities in 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq., those industrial activities are considered to be co-located industrial activities. Storm water discharges from co-located industrial activities are authorized by this permit, provided that the permittee complies with any and all additional pollution prevention plan and monitoring requirements from 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq. applicable to that particular co-located industrial activity. The permittee shall determine which additional pollution prevention plan and monitoring requirements are applicable to the co-located industrial activity by examining the narrative descriptions of each coverage section (Discharges Covered Under This Section).

4. The storm water discharges authorized by this permit may be combined with other sources of storm water which are not required to be covered under a VPDES permit, so long as the combined discharge is in compliance with this permit.

5. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

E. Conditions applicable to all VPDES permits.

1. Monitoring.

a. Samples and measurements taken as required by this permit shall be representative of the monitored activity.

b. Monitoring shall be conducted according to procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (1998) or alternative methods approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, unless other procedures have been specified in this permit.

c. The permittee shall periodically calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals that will insure accuracy of measurements.

2. Records.

a. Records of monitoring information shall include:

(1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
(2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
(3) The date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed;
(4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
(5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
(6) The results of such analyses.

b. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at

least five years, the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the registration statement for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or request for coverage. This period of retention shall be extended automatically during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the regulated activity or regarding control standards applicable to the permittee, or as requested by the Board.

3. Reporting Monitoring Results.

a. The permittee shall submit the results of the monitoring required by this permit not later than the 10th day of the month after monitoring takes place, unless another reporting schedule is specified elsewhere in this permit. Monitoring results shall be submitted to the Department's regional office.

b. Monitoring results shall be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or on forms provided, approved or specified by the Department.

c. If the permittee monitors any pollutant specifically addressed by this permit more frequently than required by this permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (1998) or using other test procedures approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or using procedures specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted on the DMR or reporting form specified by the Department.

d. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this permit.

4. Duty to Provide Information. The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Board may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The Board may require the permittee to furnish, upon request, such plans, specifications, and other pertinent information as may be necessary to determine the effect of the wastes from his discharge on the quality of state waters, or such other information as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the State Water Control Law. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

5. Compliance Schedule Reports. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

6. Unauthorized Discharges. Except in compliance with this permit, or another permit issued by the Board, it shall be unlawful for any person to:

a. Discharge into state waters sewage, industrial wastes, other wastes, or any noxious or deleterious substances; or

b. Otherwise alter the physical, chemical or biological properties of such state waters and make them detrimental to the public health, or to animal or aquatic life, or to the use of such waters for domestic or industrial consumption, or for recreation, or for other uses.

7. Reports of Unauthorized Discharges. Any permittee who discharges or causes or allows a discharge of sewage, industrial waste, other wastes or any noxious or deleterious substance into or upon state waters in violation of 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 6; or who discharges or causes or allows a discharge that may reasonably be expected to enter state waters in violation of 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 6, shall notify the Department of the discharge immediately upon discovery of the discharge, but in no case later than 24 hours after said discovery. A written report of the unauthorized discharge shall be submitted to the Department, within five days of discovery of the discharge. The written report shall contain:

a. A description of the nature and location of the discharge;

b. The cause of the discharge;

c. The date on which the discharge occurred;

d. The length of time that the discharge continued;

e. The volume of the discharge;

f. If the discharge is continuing, how long it is expected to continue;

g. If the discharge is continuing, what the expected total volume of the discharge will be; and

h. Any steps planned or taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent a recurrence of the present discharge or any future discharges not authorized by this permit.

Discharges reportable to the Department under the immediate reporting requirements of other regulations are exempted from this requirement.

8. Reports of Unusual or Extraordinary Discharges. If any unusual or extraordinary discharge including a bypass or upset should occur from a treatment works and the discharge enters or could be expected to enter state waters, the permittee shall promptly notify, in no case later than 24 hours, the Department by telephone after the discovery of the discharge. This notification shall provide all available details of the incident, including any adverse affects on aquatic life and the known number of fish killed. The permittee shall reduce the report to writing and shall submit it to the Department within five days of discovery of the discharge in accordance with 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 9 b. Unusual and extraordinary discharges include but are not limited to any discharge resulting from:

a. Unusual spillage of materials resulting directly or indirectly from processing operations;

b. Breakdown of processing or accessory equipment;

c. Failure or taking out of service some or all of the treatment works; and

d. Flooding or other acts of nature.

9. Reports of Noncompliance. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may adversely affect state waters or may endanger public health.

a. An oral report shall be provided within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The following shall be included as information which shall be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph:

(1) Any unanticipated bypass; and

(2) Any upset which causes a discharge to surface waters.

b. A written report shall be submitted within 5 days and shall contain:

(1) A description of the noncompliance and its cause;

(2) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and

(3) Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

The Board may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports of noncompliance under 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 9 if the oral report has been received within 24 hours and no adverse impact on state waters has been reported.

c. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 9 a or b, in writing, at the time the next monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 9 b.

NOTE: The immediate (within 24 hours) reports required in 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 7, 8 and 9 may be made to the Department's Regional Office. Reports may be made by telephone or by fax. For reports outside normal working hours, leave a message and this shall fulfill the immediate reporting requirement. For emergencies, the Virginia Department of Emergency Services maintains a 24 hour telephone service at 1-800-468-8892.

10. Notice of Planned Changes.

a. The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

(1) The permittee plans alteration or addition to any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced:

(a) After promulgation of standards of performance under Section 306 of Clean Water Act which are applicable to such source; or

(b) After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with Section 306 of Clean Water Act which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with Section 306 within 120 days of their proposal;

(2) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations nor to notification requirements specified elsewhere in this permit; or

(3) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

b. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

11. Signatory Requirements.

a. Registration Statement. All registration statements shall be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a public agency includes: (i) The chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

b. Reports, etc. All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the Board shall be signed by a person described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 11 a or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 11 a;

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.); and

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the Department.

c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 11 b is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 11 b shall be submitted to the Department prior to or together with any reports, or information to be signed by an authorized representative.

d. Certification. Any person signing a document under 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 11 a or b shall make the following certification: "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure

that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

12. Duty to Comply. The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the State Water Control Law and the Clean Water Act, except that noncompliance with certain provisions of this permit may constitute a violation of the State Water Control Law but not the Clean Water Act. Permit noncompliance is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

13. Duty to Reapply. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee shall submit a new registration statement at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Board. The Board shall not grant permission for registration statements to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.

14. Effect of a Permit. This permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or invasion of personal rights, or any infringement of federal, state or local law or regulations.

15. State Law. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action under, or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any other state law or regulation or under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act. Except as provided in permit conditions on "bypassing" (9 VAC 25-151-70 E 21), and "upset" (9 VAC 25-151-70 E 22) nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil and criminal penalties for noncompliance.

16. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Sections 62.1-44.34:14 through 62.1-44.34:23 of the State Water Control Law.

17. Proper Operation and Maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes effective plant performance, adequate funding, adequate staffing, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by the permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

18. Disposal of solids or sludges. Solids, sludges or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or management of pollutants shall be disposed of in a manner so as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering state waters.

19. Duty to Mitigate. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

20. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

21. Bypass.

a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations

to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 21 b and c.

b. Notice

(1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, prior notice shall be submitted, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 9.

c. Prohibition of bypass.

(1) Bypass is prohibited, and the Board may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

(a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(c) The permittee submitted notices as required under 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 21 b.

(2) The Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 21 c (1).

22. Upset.

a. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 22 b are met. A determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is not a final administrative action subject to judicial review.

b. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

(3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 9; and

(4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 19.

c. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

23. Inspection and Entry. The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act and the State Water Control Law, any substances or parameters at any location.

For purposes of this section, the time for inspection shall be deemed reasonable during regular

business hours, and whenever the facility is discharging. Nothing contained herein shall make an inspection unreasonable during an emergency.

24. Permit Actions. Permits may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

25. Transfer of permits.

a. Permits are not transferable to any person except after notice to the Department. Except as provided in 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 25 b, a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued, or a minor modification made, to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the State Water Control Law and the Clean Water Act.

b. As an alternative to transfers under 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 25 a, this permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

(1) The current permittee notifies the Department at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer of the title to the facility or property;

(2) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and

(3) The Board does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 25 b (2).

26. Severability. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

9 VAC 25-151-80. Storm water pollution prevention plans.

A storm water pollution prevention plan shall be developed for each facility covered by this permit. Storm water pollution prevention plans shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility. In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices that are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Permittees must implement the provisions of the storm water pollution prevention plan as a condition of this permit.

The storm water pollution prevention plan requirements of this general permit may be fulfilled by incorporating by reference other plans or documents such as an erosion and sediment control plan, a spill prevention control and countermeasure (SPCC) plan developed for the facility under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act or best management practices (BMP) programs otherwise required for the facility provided that the incorporated plan meets or exceeds the plan requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D. If an erosion and sediment control plan is being incorporated by reference, it shall have been approved by the locality in which the activity is to occur or by another appropriate plan approving authority authorized under the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Regulation 4 VAC 50-30-10 et seq. All plans incorporated by reference into the storm water pollution prevention plan become enforceable under this permit.

A. Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance.

1. Existing Facilities. Except as provided in paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of 9 VAC 25-151-80 A, all existing facilities and new facilities that begin operation on or before June 30, 1999 shall prepare and implement the plan as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than March 26, 2000.

2. New Facilities. Facilities that begin operation after June 30, 1999 shall prepare and implement the plan prior to submitting the registration statement.

3. Oil and Gas Facilities. Oil and gas exploration, production, processing or treatment facilities that are not required to submit a registration statement but which have a discharge of a reportable quantity of oil or a hazardous substance for which notification is required pursuant to either 40 CFR 110.6 (1998) or 40 CFR 302.6 (1998), shall prepare and implement the plan on or before the date 60 calendar days after first knowledge of such discharge.

4. Measures That Require Construction. In cases where construction is necessary to implement measures required by the plan, the plan shall contain a schedule that provides compliance with the plan as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than three years after the date of coverage under the general permit. Where a construction compliance schedule is included in the plan, the schedule shall include appropriate nonstructural and/or temporary controls to be implemented in the affected portion(s) of the facility prior to completion of the permanent control measure.

5. Extensions. Upon a showing of good cause, the Director may establish a later date in writing for preparing and compliance with a plan for a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity.

B. Signature and Plan Review.

1. Signature/Location. The plan shall be signed in accordance with 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 11, and be retained onsite at the facility that generates the storm water discharge in accordance with 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 2 b. For inactive facilities, the plan may be kept at the nearest office of the permittee.

2. Availability. The permittee shall make the storm water pollution prevention plan, annual site compliance inspection report, or other information available to the Department upon request.

3. Required Modifications. The Director, or authorized representative, may notify the permittee at any time that the plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this permit. Such notification shall identify those provisions of the permit that are not being met by the plan, and identify which provisions of the plan requires modifications in order to meet the minimum requirements of this permit. Within 60 days of such notification from the Director, (or as otherwise provided by the Director), or authorized representative, the permittee shall make the required changes to the plan and shall submit to the Director a written certification that the requested changes have been made.

C. Keeping Plans Current. The permittee shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, that has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters or if the storm water pollution prevention plan proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified under 9 VAC 25-151-80 D (Contents of the Plan) of this permit, or in otherwise achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. New owners shall review the existing plan and make appropriate changes. Amendments to the plan may be reviewed by the department in the same manner as 9 VAC 25-151-80 B.

D. Contents of the Plan. The contents of the pollution prevention plan shall comply with the requirements listed below and those in the appropriate section of 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq. These requirements are cumulative. If a facility has co-located activities that are covered in more than one section of 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq., that facility's pollution prevention plan must comply with the requirements listed in all applicable sections. The following requirements are applicable to all storm water pollution prevention plans developed under this general permit. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Pollution Prevention Team. Each plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a storm water Pollution Prevention Team that are responsible for developing the storm water pollution prevention plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan.

2. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. Each plan shall provide a description of potential sources that may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or that may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. Each plan shall identify all activities and significant materials that may potentially be significant

pollutant sources. Each plan shall include, at a minimum:

a. Drainage.

(1) A site map indicating an outline of the portions of the drainage area of each storm water outfall that are within the facility boundaries, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, surface water bodies, locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation, locations where major spills or leaks identified under paragraph 9 VAC 25-151-80 D 2 c have occurred, and the locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes and wastewaters, locations used for the treatment, filtration, or storage of water supplies, liquid storage tanks, processing areas, and storage areas. The map must indicate the outfall locations and the types of discharges contained in the drainage areas of the outfalls;

(2) For each area of the facility that generates storm water discharges associated with industrial activity with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants, a prediction of the direction of flow, and an identification of the types of pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Factors to consider include the toxicity of chemical; quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall be identified;

b. Inventory of Exposed Materials. An inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of 3 years prior to the date of submission of a registration statement to be covered under this permit and the present; method and location of onsite storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff between the time of 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a registration statement to be covered under this permit and the present; the location and a description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any treatment the storm water receives;

c. Spills and Leaks. A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility within the 3 year period immediately prior to the date of submission of a registration statement to be covered under this permit. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit;

d. Sampling Data. A summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit; and

e. Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices, and wastewater treatment activities to include sludge drying, storage, application or disposal activities. The description shall specifically list any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and for each potential source, any pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g., biochemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, etc.) of concern shall be identified.

3. Measures and Controls. Each facility covered by this permit shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility and implement such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in a plan shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following minimum components,

including a schedule for implementing such controls.

a. Good Housekeeping. Good housekeeping requires the clean and orderly maintenance of areas that may contribute pollutants to storm water discharges. The plan shall describe procedures performed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff. Particular attention should be paid to areas where raw materials are stockpiled, material handling areas, storage areas, liquid storage tanks, material handling areas, and loading/unloading areas.

b. Preventive Maintenance. A preventive maintenance program shall involve timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins); inspection and testing of facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures which could result in discharges of pollutants to surface waters; and appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.

c. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. Areas where potential spills that can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges can occur, and their accompanying drainage points, shall be identified clearly in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Where appropriate, specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan should be considered. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a clean up should be available to personnel.

d. Inspections. Facility personnel who are familiar with the industrial activity, the BMPs and the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility. The inspection frequency shall be specified in the plan based upon a consideration of the level of industrial activity at the facility, but shall be a minimum of quarterly unless more frequent intervals are specified elsewhere in the permit. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained.

e. Employee Training. Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution prevention plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The pollution prevention plan shall identify periodic dates for such training.

f. Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures. A description of incidents (such as spills, or other discharges), along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the plan. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan.

g. Nonstorm Water Discharges.

(1) The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of nonstorm water discharges. The certification shall include the identification of potential significant sources of nonstorm water at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of nonstorm water discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test. Certifications shall be signed in accordance with 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 11. Such certification may not be feasible if the facility operating the storm water discharge associated with industrial activity does not have access to an outfall, manhole, or other point of access to the ultimate conduit that receives the discharge. In such cases, the source identification section of the storm water pollution prevention plan shall indicate why the certification required was not feasible, along with the identification of potential significant sources of nonstorm water at the site. A permittee that is unable to provide the certification required by this paragraph must notify the department in accordance with paragraph 9 VAC 25-151-80 D 3 g (3).

(2) Except for flows from fire fighting activities, sources of nonstorm water listed in 9

VAC 25-151-70 D 1 that are combined with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must be identified in the plan. The plan shall identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the nonstorm water component(s) of the discharge.

(3) Failure to Certify. Any permittee that is unable to provide the certification required (testing for nonstorm water discharges), must notify the department within 270 days after the date of coverage under this general permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification shall describe: the procedure of any test conducted for the presence of nonstorm water discharges; the results of such test or other relevant observations; potential sources of nonstorm water discharges to the storm sewer; and why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not feasible.

(4) If the facility discharges wastewater, other than storm water, via an existing VPDES permit, the VPDES permit authorizing the discharge must be referenced in the plan. Nonstorm water discharges to surface waters that are not authorized by a VPDES permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.

h. Sediment and Erosion Control. The plan shall identify areas that, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.

i. Management of Runoff. The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those that control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures may include: vegetative swales and practices; reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source); inlet controls (such as oil/water separators); snow management activities; infiltration devices and wet detention/retention devices; or other equivalent measures.

4. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Facility personnel who are familiar with the industrial activity, the BMPs and the storm water pollution prevention plan shall conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but in no case less than once a year. Such evaluations shall include the following:

a. Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity such as material storage, handling, and disposal activities shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made;

b. Based on the results of the evaluation, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with 9 VAC 25-151-80 D 2 and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with 9 VAC 25-151-80 D 3 shall be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks of such evaluation and shall provide for implementation of any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than 12 weeks after the evaluation;

c. A report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with paragraph 9 VAC 25-151-80 D 4 b shall be made and retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least 3 years from

the date of the evaluation. The report shall identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the storm water pollution prevention plan and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 11; and

d. Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required under 9 VAC 25-151-80 D 3 d, the compliance evaluation may be conducted in place of one such inspection.

E. Special Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the minimum standards listed in 9 VAC 25-151-80 D and 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq., the storm water pollution prevention plan shall include a complete discussion of measures taken to conform with the following applicable guidelines.

1. Additional Requirements for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity that Discharge Into or Through Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems Serving a Population of 100,000 or More.

a. In addition to the applicable requirements of this permit, facilities covered by this permit must comply with applicable requirements in municipal storm water management programs developed under VPDES permits issued for the discharge of the municipal separate storm sewer system that receives the facility's discharge, provided the permittee has been notified of such conditions.

b. Permittees that discharge storm water associated with industrial activity through a municipal separate storm sewer system serving a population of 100,000 or more, or a municipal system designated by the Director shall make plans available to the municipal operator of the system upon request.

2. Additional Requirements for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Facilities Subject to EPCRA Section 313 Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq. and other applicable conditions of this permit, storm water pollution prevention plans for facilities subject to reporting requirements under EPCRA Section 313, prior to May 1, 1997, for chemicals that are classified as Section 313 water priority chemicals in accordance with the definition in 9 VAC 25-151-10, except as provided in paragraph 9 VAC 25-151-80 E 2 b (2), and where there is the potential for these chemicals to mix with storm water discharges, shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices that are necessary to provide for conformance with the following guidelines.

a. In areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are stored, processed or otherwise handled, appropriate containment, drainage control and/or diversionary structures shall be provided unless otherwise exempted under 9 VAC 25-151-80 E 2 c. At a minimum, one of the following preventive systems or its equivalent shall be used:

(1) Curbing, culverting, gutters, sewers, or other forms of drainage control to prevent or minimize the potential for storm water runon to come into contact with significant sources of pollutants; or

(2) Roofs, covers or other forms of appropriate protection to prevent storage piles from exposure to storm water and wind.

b. In addition to the minimum standards listed under 9 VAC 25-151-80 E 2 a, and except as otherwise exempted under 9 VAC 25-151-80 E 2 c, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall include a complete discussion of measures taken to conform with other effective storm water pollution prevention procedures, and applicable state rules, regulations, and guidelines.

(1) Liquid Storage Areas Where Storm Water Comes Into Contact With Any Equipment, Tank, Container, or Other Vessel Used for Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals.

(a) No tank or container shall be used for the storage of a Section 313 water priority chemical unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature, etc.

(b) Liquid storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals may include secondary containment provided for at least the entire contents of the largest

single tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation, a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan, and/or other equivalent measures.

(2) Material Storage Areas for Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals Other Than Liquids. Material storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals other than liquids that are subject to runoff, leaching, or wind shall incorporate drainage or other control features that will minimize the discharge of Section 313 water priority chemicals by reducing storm water contact with those chemicals.

(3) Truck and Rail Car Loading and Unloading Areas for Liquid Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals. Truck and rail car loading and unloading areas for liquid Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of those chemicals. Protection such as overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks shall be provided as appropriate. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals may include: the placement and maintenance of drip pans (including the proper disposal of materials collected in the drip pans) where spillage may occur (such as hose connections, hose reels and filler nozzles) for use when making and breaking hose connections; a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan; and/or other equivalent measures.

(4) Areas Where Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals Are Transferred, Processed, or Otherwise Handled. Processing equipment and materials handling equipment shall be operated so as to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Materials used in piping and equipment shall be compatible with the substances handled. Drainage from process and materials handling areas shall minimize storm water contact with Section 313 water priority chemicals. Additional protection such as covers or guards to prevent exposure to wind, spraying or releases from pressure relief vents from causing a discharge of Section 313 water priority chemicals to the drainage system shall be provided as appropriate. Visual inspections or leak tests shall be provided for overhead piping conveying Section 313 water priority chemicals without secondary containment.

(5) Discharges From Areas Covered by Paragraphs (1), (2), (3), or (4) of 9 VAC 25-151-80 E 2 b.

(a) Drainage from areas covered by paragraphs (1), (2), (3), or (4) of 9 VAC 25-151-80 E 2 b should be restrained by valves or other positive means to prevent the discharge of a spill or other excessive leakage of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Where containment units are employed, such units may be emptied by pumps or ejectors; however, these shall be manually activated.

(b) Flapper-type drain valves shall not be used to drain containment areas. Valves used for the drainage of containment areas should, as far as is practical, be of manual, open-and-closed design.

(c) If facility drainage is not engineered as above, the final discharge of all in-facility storm sewers shall be equipped to be equivalent with a diversion system that could, in the event of an uncontrolled spill of Section 313 water priority chemicals, return the spilled material to the facility.

(d) Records shall be kept of the frequency and estimated volume (in gallons) of discharges from containment areas.

(6) Facility Site Runoff Other Than From Areas Covered By paragraphs (1), (2), (3), or (4)of 9 VAC 25-151-80 E 2 b. Other areas of the facility (those not addressed in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), or (4) of 9 VAC 25-151-80 E 2 b), from which runoff that may contain Section 313 water priority chemicals or spills of Section 313 water priority chemicals could cause a discharge shall incorporate the necessary drainage or other control features to prevent discharge of spilled or improperly disposed material and ensure the mitigation of pollutants in runoff or leachate.

(7) Preventive Maintenance and Housekeeping. All areas of the facility shall be

inspected at specific intervals identified in the plan for leaks or conditions that could lead to discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals or direct contact of storm water with raw materials, intermediate materials, waste materials or products. In particular, facility piping, pumps, storage tanks and bins, pressure vessels, process and material handling equipment, and material bulk storage areas shall be examined for any conditions or failures that could cause a discharge. Inspection shall include examination for leaks, wind blowing, corrosion, support or foundation failure, or other forms of deterioration or noncontainment. Inspection intervals shall be specified in the plan and shall be based on design and operational experience. Different areas may require different inspection intervals. Where a leak or other condition is discovered that may result in significant releases of Section 313 water priority chemicals to waters of the United States, action to stop the leak or otherwise prevent the significant release of Section 313 water priority chemicals to waters of the United States shall be immediately taken or the unit or process shut down until such action can be taken. When a leak or noncontainment of a Section 313 water priority chemical has occurred, contaminated soil, debris, or other material must be promptly removed and disposed in accordance with Federal, State, and local requirements and as described in the plan.

(8) Facility Security. Facilities shall have the necessary security systems to prevent accidental or intentional entry that could cause a discharge. Security systems described in the plan shall address fencing, lighting, vehicular traffic control, and securing of equipment and buildings.

(9) Training. Facility employees and contractor personnel that work in areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are used or stored shall be trained in and informed of preventive measures at the facility. Employee training shall be conducted at intervals specified in the plan, but not less than once per year. Training shall address pollution control laws and regulations, the storm water pollution prevention plan and the particular features of the facility and its operation that are designed to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. The plan shall designate a person who is accountable for spill prevention at the facility and who will set up the necessary spill emergency procedures and reporting requirements so that spills and emergency releases of Section 313 water priority chemicals can be isolated and contained before a discharge of those chemicals can occur. Contractor or temporary personnel shall be informed of facility operation and design features in order to prevent discharges or spills from occurring.

c. Facilities subject to reporting requirements under EPCRA Section 313 for chemicals that are classified as Section 313 water priority chemicals in accordance with the definition in 9 VAC 25-151-10 that are handled and stored onsite only in gaseous or nonsoluble liquid or solid (at atmospheric pressure and temperature) forms may provide a certification as such in the pollution prevention plan in lieu of the additional requirements in 9 VAC 25-151-80 E 2. Such certification shall include a narrative description of all water priority chemicals and the form in which they are handled and stored, and shall be signed in accordance with 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 11.

d. The storm water pollution prevention plan shall be certified in accordance with 9 VAC 25-151-70 E 11.

3. Additional Requirements for Salt Storage. Storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes and that generate a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity that is discharged to surface waters shall be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation, except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile. Permittees shall demonstrate compliance with this provision as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 3 years after the date of coverage under the general permit. Permittees with previous coverage under a VPDES general permit for storm water shall be compliant with this provision upon submittal of the registration statement. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered where storm water from the pile is not discharged to surface

waters.

9 VAC 25-151-90. Timber products facilities.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from the following activities: establishments generally classified under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Major Group 24 that are engaged in cutting timber and pulpwood, merchant sawmills, lath mills, shingle mills, cooperage stock mills, planing mills, and plywood and veneer mills engaged in producing lumber and wood basic materials; and establishments engaged in wood preserving or in manufacturing finished articles made entirely of wood or related materials, except for wood kitchen cabinet manufacturers (SIC Code 2434), which are addressed under 9 VAC 25-151-310.

B. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges.

1. Discharges of boiler blowdown and water treatment wastewaters, noncontact and contact cooling waters, wash down waters from treatment equipment, and storm water that has come in contact with areas where spraying of chemical formulations designed to provide surface protection, to surface waters, or through municipal separate storm sewer systems are not authorized by this permit. The owners of such discharges must obtain coverage under a separate VPDES discharge permit.
2. In addition to the discharges described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1, the following nonstorm water discharges may be authorized by this permit provided the nonstorm water component of the discharge is in compliance with paragraph 9 VAC 25-151-90 C and the effluent limitations described in paragraph 9 VAC 25-151-90 D: discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.
    a. Drainage. A site map indicating the location of treatment chemical storage areas, treated wood and residue storage areas, wet decking areas, dry decking areas, untreated wood and residue storage areas, and treatment equipment storage areas.
    b. Where information is available, facilities that have used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or wood preserving activities onsite in the past should identify in the inventory the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain and management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with storm water runoff.
2. Measures and Controls. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following areas of the site: log, lumber and other wood product storage areas; residue storage areas, loading and unloading areas; material handling areas; chemical storage areas; and equipment/vehicle maintenance, storage and repair areas. Facilities that surface protect and/or preserve wood products should address specific BMPs for wood surface protection and preserving activities. The pollution prevention plan should address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:
    a. Good Housekeeping. Good housekeeping measures in storage areas, loading and unloading areas, and material handling areas should be designed to:
        (1) limit the discharge of wood debris;
        (2) minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials; and
        (3) minimize the generation of dust;
    b. Preventive Maintenance. Periodic removal of debris from ditches, swales, diversions, containment basins, sediment ponds and infiltration measures should be performed to limit

discharges of solids and to maintain the effectiveness of the controls.

c. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. Response schedules should be developed to limit tracking of spilled materials to other areas of the site. Leaks or spills of wood surface protection or preservation chemicals shall be cleaned up immediately in accordance with applicable RCRA regulations at 40 CFR Part 264 (1998) and 40 CFR Part 265 (1998).

d. Inspections. Permittees are required to conduct quarterly visual inspections of BMPs. Material handling, and unloading and loading areas should be inspected daily whenever industrial activities occur in those areas. If no activities are occurring, no inspection is required. Inspections at processing areas, transport areas, and treated wood storage areas of facilities performing wood surface protection and preservation activities should be performed monthly to assess the usefulness of practices in minimizing drippage of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with storm water discharges. The inspections shall include:

(1) an assessment of the integrity of storm water discharge diversions, conveyance systems, sediment control and collection systems, and containment structures;

(2) visual inspection of sediment and erosion BMPs to determine if soil erosion has occurred; and

(3) visual inspections of storage areas and other potential sources of pollution for evidence of actual or potential pollutant discharges of contaminated storm water.

e. Sediment and Erosion Control. When developing the plan, the following areas of the site should be considered: loading and unloading areas, access roads, material handling areas, storage areas, and any other areas where heavy equipment and vehicle use is prevalent. The following erosion and sediment controls shall be considered to minimize the discharge of sediments from the site: stabilization measures such as seeding, mulching, contouring, porous pavement, paving and sodding or its equivalent and structural measures such as sediment traps and silt fences or other equivalent measures.

3. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Such evaluations shall include areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity such as locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes, liquid storage tanks, processing areas, treatment chemical storage areas, treated wood and residue storage areas, wet decking areas, dry decking areas, untreated wood and residue storage areas, and treatment equipment storage areas. These areas shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations.

1. In addition to the numeric effluent limitations described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B, the following limitations shall be met by existing and new facilities.

Wet Deck Storage Area Runoff. Nonstorm water discharges from areas used for the storage of logs where water, without chemical additives, is intentionally sprayed or deposited on logs to deter decay or infestation by insects are required to meet the following effluent limitations: pH shall be within the range of 6.0**B**9.0, and there will be no discharge of debris. Chemicals are not allowed to be applied to the stored logs. The term "debris" is defined as woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood or sapwood that will not pass through a 2.54 cm (1 in.) diameter round opening and is present in the discharge from a wet deck storage area. Permittees subject to these numeric limitations must be in compliance with these limitations through the duration of permit coverage.

2. Compliance Monitoring Requirements. Permittees with log storage area spray water discharges which are covered by this permit must monitor the discharge for the presence of debris and pH at least annually. In addition to the parameters listed above, the permittee shall provide an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Timber product facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in the appropriate table (Tables 90-1, 90-2, 90-3 or 90-4).

Table 90-1.
Monitoring Requirements for General Sawmills and Planing Mills Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

Table 90-2.
Monitoring Requirements for Wood Preserving Facilities

Pollutant of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Arsenic	50 ug/L
Total Recoverable Chromium	16 ug/l
Total Recoverable Copper	18 ug/L

Table 90-3.
Monitoring for Log Storage and Handling Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L

Table 90-4.
Monitoring Requirements for Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified; Millwork, Veneer, Plywood and Structural Wood; Wood Containers; Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes; Reconstituted Wood Products; and Wood Products Facilities not elsewhere classified

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L

9 VAC 25-151-100. Paper And Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from the following activities: facilities engaged in the manufacture of pulps from wood and other cellulose fibers and from rags; the manufacture of paper and paperboard into converted products, such as paper coated off the paper machine, paper bags, paper boxes and envelopes; and establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing bags of plastic film and sheet. These facilities are commonly identified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Major Group 26.

B. Special Conditions
Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. There are no additional requirements beyond those in 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Good Housekeeping. The plan shall describe procedures performed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff. Examples include cleaning of lots and roofs that collect debris, and routine cleaning of wastewater treatment and other waste disposal (such as sludge handling) locations.

2. Management of Runoff. Appropriate measures may include: screens or fences used to protect dust and particulate collection activities from wind or to minimize the effects of wind on material loading and storage; processing activities to eliminate or reduce wind blown or airborne pollutants; secondary containment of storage areas such as berms and dikes; diversionary structures to direct storm water away from areas of potential contamination; and tarpaulins, roofs, or other coverings of outdoor storage or industrial activities or other equivalent measures.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Paperboard mills are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutant of concern listed in Table 100.

Table 100.
Monitoring Requirements for Paperboard Mills

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	30 mg/L

9 VAC 25-151-110. Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from a facility engaged in manufacturing the following products and generally described by the SIC code shown:

1. Basic industrial inorganic chemicals (including SIC 281);
2. Plastic materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubbers, and cellulosic and other humanmade fibers, except glass (including SIC 282);
3. Soap and other detergents and in producing glycerin from vegetable and animal fats and oils; specialty cleaning, polishing, and sanitation preparations; surface active preparations used as emulsifiers, wetting agents, and finishing agents, including sulfonated oils; and perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations (including SIC 284);
4. Paints (in paste and ready-mixed form); varnishes; lacquers; enamels and shellac; putties, wood fillers, and sealers; paint and varnish removers; paint brush cleaners; and allied paint products (including SIC 285);
5. Industrial organic chemicals (including SIC 286);
6. Nitrogenous and phosphatic basic fertilizers, mixed fertilizer, pesticides, and other agricultural chemicals (including SIC 287);
7. Industrial and household adhesives, glues, caulking compounds, sealants, and linoleum, tile, and rubber cements from vegetable, animal, or synthetic plastics materials; explosives; printing ink, including gravure ink, screen process ink, and lithographic; miscellaneous chemical preparations, such as fatty acids, essential oils, gelatin (except vegetable), sizes, bluing, laundry sours, writing and stamp pad ink, industrial compounds, such as boiler and heat insulating compounds, metal, oil, and water treatment compounds, waterproofing compounds, and chemical supplies for foundries (including facilities with SIC 289);
8. Ink and paints, including china painting enamels, India ink, drawing ink, platinum paints for burnt wood or leather work, paints for china painting, artists' paints and artists' water colors (SIC 3952, limited to those listed; for others in SIC 3952 not listed above, see 9 VAC 25-151-330); and
9. Medicinal chemicals and pharmaceutical products, including the grading, grinding and milling of botanicals (including SIC 283)

B. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. In addition to those nonstorm water discharges prohibited under 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1, this section does not authorize the discharge of:

1. Inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans;
2. Washwaters from material handling and processing areas. This includes areas where containers, equipment, industrial machinery, and any significant materials are exposed to storm water; or
3. Washwaters from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.
   a. Drainage. The site map developed for the facility shall include access roads, rail cars and tracks; the location of transfer of substances in bulk; and machinery.
   b. Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following: access roads, rail cars and tracks; the location of transfer of substances in bulk; and machinery.
2. Measures and Controls.
   a. Nonstructural Controls.
      Good Housekeeping. At a minimum, the permittee shall:
      (1) Schedule regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials, or use other appropriate measures to reduce the potential for the discharge of storm water that has come into contact with garbage or waste materials. This schedule shall be included in the plan. Individuals responsible for waste management and disposal shall be informed of the procedures established under the plan;
      (2) Routinely inspect for leaks and the condition of drums, tanks and containers. Ensure that spill cleanup procedures are understood by employees;
      (3) Keep an up-to-date inventory of all materials present at the facility. While preparing the inventory, all containers should be clearly labeled. Hazardous containers that requires special handling, storage, use and disposal shall be clearly marked; and
      (4) Maintain clean ground surfaces.
   b. Inspections. All areas exposed to precipitation at the facilities shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures (diking, berming, curbing, sediment and erosion control measures, stabilization controls, etc.) required under this section shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.
   c. Facility Security. Facilities shall have the necessary security systems to prevent accidental or intentional entry that could cause a discharge. Security systems described in the plan shall address fencing, lighting, vehicular traffic control, and securing of equipment and buildings.
   d. Structural Practices. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate structural measures. The plan shall provide that measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained.
   e. Practices for Material Handling and Storage Areas. Permittees shall ensure the implementation of practices that conform with the following:
      (1) In areas where liquid or powdered materials are stored, facilities shall provide either diking, curbing, berms, or other appropriate measures to reduce the potential of discharge of liquid or powdered materials in storm water;
      (2) In all other outside storage areas including storage of used containers, machinery, scrap and construction materials, and pallets, facilities shall prevent or minimize storm

water runon to the storage area by using curbing, culverting, gutters, sewers or other forms of drainage control;

(3) In all storage areas, roofs, covers or other forms of appropriate protection shall be used to prevent storage areas from exposure to storm water and wind. For the purpose of this paragraph, tanks would be considered to be appropriate protection;

(4) In areas where liquid or powdered materials are transferred in bulk from truck or rail cars, permittees shall provide appropriate measures to minimize contact of material with precipitation. Permittees shall consider providing for hose connection points at storage containers to be inside containment areas, and providing drip pans to be used in areas that are not in a containment area, where spillage may occur (e.g., hose reels, connection points with rail cars or trucks) or equivalent measures;

(5) In areas of transfer of contained or packaged materials and loading/unloading areas, permittee shall consider providing appropriate protection such as overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks or an equivalent;

(6) Drainage from areas covered by paragraph 9 VAC 25-151-110 C 2 e should be restrained by valves or other positive means to prevent the discharge of a spill or leak. Containment units may be emptied by pumps or ejectors; however, these shall be manually activated;

(7) Flapper-type drain valves shall not be used to drain containment areas. Valves used for the drainage of containment areas should, as far as is practical, be of manual, open-or-closed design; and

(8) If facility drainage is not engineered as above, the final discharge point of all in-facility sewers should be equipped to prevent or divert the discharge, in the event of an uncontrolled spill of materials, and return the spilled material to the facility.

f. Sediment and Erosion Control. The plan shall describe permanent stabilization practices and shall ensure that disturbed portions of the site are stabilized. Stabilization practices may include: permanent seeding, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, preservation of mature vegetation, and other appropriate measures.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations.

1. In addition to the numeric effluent limitations described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B, the following effluent limitations shall be met by existing and new discharges with phosphate fertilizer manufacturing runoff. The provisions of this paragraph are applicable to storm water discharges from the Phosphate Subcategory of the Fertilizer Manufacturing Point Source Category (40 CFR 418.10 (1998)). The term contaminated storm water runoff shall mean precipitation runoff, that during manufacturing or processing, comes into contact with any raw materials, intermediate product, finished product, by-products or waste product. The concentration of pollutants in storm water discharges shall not exceed the effluent limitations in Table 110-1.

Table 110-1.
Numeric Effluent Limitations

Effluent Characteristics	Effluent Limitations (mg/L)	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
Total Phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride	75	25

2. Compliance Monitoring Requirements. In addition to the monitoring required in 9 VAC 25-151-110 E, permittees with contaminated storm water runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities must monitor their contaminated storm water discharges for the presence of phosphorus and fluoride at

least annually (one time per year).

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Agricultural chemical manufacturing facilities; industrial inorganic chemical facilities; soaps, detergents, cosmetics, and perfume manufacturing facilities; and plastics, synthetics, and resin manufacturing facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Tables 110-2, 110-3, 110-4, and 110-5 below.

Table 110-2.
Agricultural Chemicals Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.5 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L
Phosphorus	2 mg/L

Table 110-3.
Industrial Inorganic Chemicals Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.5 mg/L
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L

Table 110-4.
Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.5 mg/L
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

Table 110-5.
Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

9 VAC 25-151-120. Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturers.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. This section of the permit describes requirements for all existing point source discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity to surface waters from: facilities engaged in manufacturing asphalt paving and roofing materials, including those facilities commonly identified by

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 2951 and 2952; portable asphalt plant facilities (also commonly identified by SIC code 2951); and facilities engaged in manufacturing lubricating oils and greases, including those facilities classified as SIC code 2992.

B. Limitations on Coverage. The following storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this section of the permit:

1. Storm water discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products and that are classified as SIC code 2911;
2. Storm water discharges from oil recycling facilities; and
3. Storm water discharges associated with fats and oils rendering.

C. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. There are no additional prohibitions beyond those listed in 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1.

D. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Measures and Controls

Inspections. Material storage and handling areas, liquid storage tanks, hoppers or silos, vehicle and equipment maintenance, cleaning, and fueling areas, material handling vehicles, equipment and processing areas shall be inspected.

2. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity including; material storage and handling areas, liquid storage tanks, hoppers or silos, vehicle and equipment maintenance, cleaning, and fueling areas, material handling vehicles, equipment and processing areas, and areas where aggregate is stockpiled outdoors shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

E. Numeric Effluent Limitations.

1. In addition to the numeric effluent limitations listed in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B, discharges from areas where production of asphalt paving and roofing emulsions occurs may not exceed the limitations in Table 120-1

Table 120-1.
Numeric Effluent Limitations

Effluent Characteristics	Effluent Limitations (mg/L)	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	23	15
Oil and Grease	15	10
pH	9.0 su	6.0 su minimum

2. Compliance Monitoring Requirements. Permittees with facilities that produce asphalt paving or roofing emulsions shall monitor their storm water discharges associated with these activities for the presence of TSS, oil and grease, and for pH at least annually (one time per year).

F. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Asphalt paving and roofing materials manufacturing facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutant of concern listed in Table 120-2.

Table 120-2.
Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L

9 VAC 25-151-130. Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing Facilities.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from the following activities: manufacturing flat, pressed, or blown glass or glass containers; manufacturing hydraulic cement; manufacturing clay product including tile and brick; manufacturing pottery and porcelain electrical supplies; manufacturing concrete products; manufacturing gypsum products; nonclay refractories; and grinding or otherwise treating minerals and earths. This section generally includes the following types of manufacturing operations: flat glass, (SIC code 3211); glass containers, (SIC code 3221); pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified, (SIC code 3229); glass products made of purchased glass (SIC code 3231), where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water; hydraulic cement, (SIC code 3241); brick and structural clay tile, (SIC code 3251); ceramic wall and floor tile, (SIC code 3253); clay refractories, (SIC code 3255); structural clay products not elsewhere classified (SIC code 3259); vitreous china plumbing fixtures, and china and earthen ware fittings and bathroom accessories (SIC code 3261); vitreous china table and kitchen articles (SIC code 3262); fine earthen ware table and kitchen articles (SIC code 3263); porcelain electrical supplies, (SIC code 3264); pattern products, (SIC code 3269); concrete block and brick, (SIC code 3271); concrete products, except block and brick (SIC code 3272); lime (SIC code 3274); gypsum products, (SIC code 3275); cut stone and stone products (SIC code 3281); abrasive products (SIC code 3291); asbestos products (SIC code 3292); minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated, (SIC code 3295); mineral wool (SIC code 3296); nonclay refractories (SIC code 3297); and nonmetallic mineral products not elsewhere classified (SIC code 3299).

B. Special Conditions
Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. The discharge of pavement washwaters are only authorized where the permittee has minimized the presence of spilled materials in accordance with 9 VAC 25-151-130 C 2 a.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources
Drainage. Facilities shall also identify, on the site map, the location of any: bag house or other dust control device; recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater and the areas that drain to the treatment device.

2. Measures and Controls.

a. Good Housekeeping.

(1) Facilities shall prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust and other significant materials in storm water from paved portions of the site that are exposed to storm water. Measures used to minimize the presence of these materials may include regular sweeping, or other equivalent measures. The plan shall indicate the frequency of sweeping or other measures. The frequency shall be determined based upon consideration of the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and frequency of precipitation, but shall not be less than once per week when cement, aggregate, kiln dust or fly ash are being handled or otherwise processed in the area.

(2) Facilities shall prevent the exposure of fine granular solids such as cement and kiln dust to storm water. Where practicable, these materials shall be stored in enclosed

silos, hoppers or buildings, in covered areas, or under covering.

b. Inspections. The inspection shall take place while the facility is in operation and shall at a minimum include all of the following areas that are exposed to storm water at the site: material handling areas, above ground storage tanks, hoppers or silos, dust collection/containment systems, truck wash down and equipment cleaning areas.

c. Employee Training. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, truck wash out procedures, equipment wash down procedures and material management practices.

d. Nonstorm Water Discharges. Facilities engaged in production of ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick or other products shall include in the certification a description of measures that ensure that process wastewater that results from washing of trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms or other equipment are discharged in accordance with a separate VPDES permit or are recycled. Facilities with wash water recycle ponds shall include an estimate of the amount of rainfall (in inches) required to cause the recycle pond to overflow in a 24-hour period.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations.

1. In addition to the numeric effluent limitations described by 9 VAC 25-151-70 B, the following limitations shall be met by existing and new facilities.

Cement Manufacturing Facility, Material Storage Runoff. Any discharge composed of runoff that derives from the storage of materials including raw materials, intermediate products, finished products, and waste materials that are used in or derived from the manufacture of cement shall not exceed the limitations in Table 130-1. Runoff from the storage piles shall not be diluted with other storm water runoff or flows to meet these limitations. Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of material storage pile runoff that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the TSS or pH limitations. Facilities subject to these numeric effluent limitations must be in compliance with these limits upon commencement of coverage and for the entire term of this permit.

Table 130-1.
Numeric Effluent Limitations

Effluent Characteristics	Effluent Limitation
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/l Daily Maximum
pH	Within the range 6.0 - 9.0 su

2. Compliance Monitoring Requirements. Permittees with cement manufacturing facilities must monitor runoff from material storage for the presence of TSS and pH at least annually (one time per year).

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Analytical Monitoring Requirements.

1. Clay product manufacturers include; brick and structural clay tile manufacturers (SIC code 3251); ceramic wall and floor tile manufacturers (SIC code 3253), clay refractories (SIC code 3255), manufacturers of structural clay products, not elsewhere classified (SIC code 3259), manufacturers of vitreous china table and kitchen articles (SIC code 3232), manufacturers of vitreous china plumbing fixtures, and china and earthen ware fittings and bathroom accessories (SIC code 3261), manufacturers of fine earthen ware table and kitchen articles (SIC code 3263), manufacturers of porcelain electrical supplies (SIC code 3264), pottery products (SIC code 3269), and nonclay refractories (3297). Permittees with these industrial activities must monitor for the pollutant listed in Table 130-2.

2. Concrete and gypsum product manufacturers include concrete block and brick manufacturers (SIC code 3271), concrete products manufacturers (SIC code 3272), lime (3274), gypsum product manufacturers (SIC 3275), and manufacturers of mineral and earth products (SIC 3295). Permittees with

these industrial activities must monitor for the pollutants listed in Table 130B3.

Table 130-2.
Monitoring Requirements for Clay Product Manufacturers

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L

Table 130-3.
Monitoring Requirements for Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
pH	within the range 6.0 - 9.0 su
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L

9 VAC 25-151-140. Primary Metals Facilities.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from the primary metal industry, which includes the following types of facilities.

1. Steel works, blast furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills including: steel wire drawing and steel nails and spikes; cold-rolled steel sheet, strip, and bars; and steel pipes and tubes (SIC code 331).
2. Iron and steel foundries, including: gray and ductile iron, malleable iron, steel investment, and steel foundries not elsewhere classified (SIC code 332).
3. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals, including: primary smelting and refining of copper, and primary production of aluminum (SIC code 333).
4. Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals (SIC code 334).
5. Rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals (SIC code 335).
6. Nonferrous foundries (castings), including: aluminum die-castings, nonferrous die-castings, except aluminum, aluminum foundries, copper foundries, and nonferrous foundries, except copper and aluminum (SIC code 336).
7. Miscellaneous primary metal products, not elsewhere classified, including: metal heat treating, and primary metal products, not elsewhere classified (SIC code 339).

Activities covered include, but are not limited to, storm water discharges associated with coking operations, sintering plants, blast furnaces, smelting operations, rolling mills, casting operations, heat treating, extruding, drawing, or forging of all types of ferrous and nonferrous metals, scrap, and ore.

B. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. There are no additional requirements beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

Drainage. A site map indicating locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents or baths, sand, slag or dross, liquid storage tanks or drums, processing areas including pollution control equipment such as baghouses, and storage areas of raw materials such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. The map shall also indicate areas of the facility where accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter from operations such as furnace or oven emissions or losses from coal/coke handling operations, etc., is likely, and could result in a discharge of

pollutants to surface waters.

2. Measures and Controls.

a. Good Housekeeping. The pollution prevention plan should consider implementation of the following measures, or equivalent measures, where applicable.

(1) Establish a cleaning or maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, particularly areas of material loading/unloading, material storage and handling, and processing.

(2) Pave areas of vehicle traffic or material storage where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practical. Institute sweeping programs in these areas as well.

(3) For unstabilized areas of the facility where sweeping is not practical, storm water management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures, that effectively trap or remove sediment should be considered.

b. Source Controls. The permittee shall consider preventive measures to minimize the potential exposure of all significant materials to precipitation and storm water runoff. The permittee should consider the implementation of the following measures, or equivalent measures, to reduce the exposure of all materials to storm water.

(1) Relocating all materials, including raw materials, intermediate products, material handling equipment, obsolete equipment, and wastes currently stored outside to inside locations.

(2) Establishment of a schedule for removal of wastes and obsolete equipment to minimize the volume of these materials stored onsite that may be exposed to storm water.

(3) Substitution of less hazardous materials, or materials less likely to contaminate storm water, or substitution of recyclable materials for nonrecyclables wherever possible.

(4) Constructing permanent or semipermanent covers, or other similar forms of protection over stockpiled materials, material handling and processing equipment. Options include roofs, tarps, and other covers. This may also include the use of containment bins or covered dumpsters for raw materials, waste materials and nonrecyclable waste materials.

(5) Dikes, berms, curbs, trenches, or other equivalent measures to divert runon from material storage, processing, or waste disposal areas.

c. Preventive Maintenance.

(1) A schedule for inspection and maintenance of all particulate emissions control equipment should be established to ensure proper operation. Detection of any leaks or defects that could lead to excessive emissions shall be repaired as soon as practicable. Where significant settling or deposition from process emissions are observed during proper operation of existing equipment, the permittee shall consider ways to reduce these emissions including but not limited to: upgrading or replacing existing equipment; collecting runoff from areas of deposition for treatment or recycling; or changes in materials or processes to reduce the generation of particulate matter.

(2) Structural Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be visually inspected for signs of washout, excessive sedimentation, deterioration, damage, or overflowing, and shall be repaired or maintained as soon as practicable.

d. Inspections. Inspections shall address, at a minimum, the following areas where applicable:

(1) Air pollution control equipment such as baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and cyclones, should be inspected on a routine basis for any signs of disrepair such as leaks, corrosion, or improper operation that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. The permittee should consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets, or equivalent measures, to check for leaks or blockage in

ducts. Visual inspections shall be made for corrosion, leaks, or signs of particulate deposition or visible emissions that could indicate leaks;

(2) All process or material handling equipment such as conveyors, cranes, and vehicles should be inspected for leaks, drips, etc. or for the potential loss of materials; and

(3) Material storage areas such as piles, bins or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks or drums, should be examined for signs of material losses due to wind or storm water runoff.

e. Sediment and Erosion Control. The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those that control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures which the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures.

f. Management of Runoff. Permittees shall consider implementation of the following storm water management practices or other equivalent measures to address pollutants of concern:

(1) Vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, or other equivalent measures, that effectively trap or remove sediment prior to discharge through an inlet or catch basin;

(2) Media filtration such as catch basin filters and sand filters;

(3) Oil/water separators or the equivalent; and

(4) Structural BMPs such as settling basins, sediment traps, retention or detention ponds, recycling ponds or other equivalent measures.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Primary metals facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Tables 140-1, 140-2, 140-3, and 140-4 below.

Table 140-1.
Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 331)
Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

Table 140-2.
Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 332) Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	18 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

Table 140-3.
Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals (SIC 335) Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Copper	18 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

Table 140-4.
Nonferrous Foundries (SIC 336) Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Copper	18 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

9 VAC 25-151-150. Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from active and inactive metal mining and ore dressing facilities (Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Major Group 10) if the storm water has come into contact with, or is contaminated by, any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product located on the site of the operation. SIC Major Group 10 includes establishments primarily engaged in mining, developing mines, or exploring for metallic minerals (ores) and also includes all ore dressing and beneficiating operations, whether performed at mills operated in conjunction with the mines served or at mills, such as custom mills, operated separately. For the purposes of this section, the term "metal mining" includes all ore mining and/or dressing and beneficiating operations, whether performed at mills operated in conjunction with the mines served or at mills, such as custom mills, operated separately. All storm water discharges from inactive metal mining facilities and storm water discharges from the following areas of active, and temporarily inactive, metal mining facilities are the only discharges covered by this permit: waste rock/overburden piles outside the active mining area; topsoil piles; offsite haul/access roads if outside of the active mining area; haul/access roads constructed of waste rock/overburden if outside of the active mining area; onsite haul/access roads not constructed of waste rock/overburden/ spent ore except if mine water is used for dust control; runoff from tailings dams/dikes when not constructed of waste rock/tailings and no process fluids are present; runoff from tailings dams/dikes when constructed of waste rock/tailings and no process fluids are present if outside the active mining area; concentration building if no contact with material piles; mill site if no contact with material piles; office/administrative building and housing if mixed with storm water from industrial area; chemical storage area; docking facility except if excessive contact with waste product; explosive storage; fuel storage; vehicle/equipment maintenance area/building; parking areas (if necessary); power plant; truck wash areas except when excessive

contact with waste product; unreclaimed, disturbed areas outside of active mining area; reclaimed areas released from reclamation bonds prior to December 17, 1990; and partially/inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation bond. Note: Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are subject to 40 CFR Part 440 (1998) if the source of the drainage flows is within the ``active mining area" and the resulting storm water flows drain to a point source. For such sources outside the active mining area, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge is composed entirely of storm water and not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 (1998).

B. Limitations on Coverage. The following storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit:

1. Discharges from active metal mining facilities that are subject to the effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440 (1998)). Coverage under this permit does not include adit drainage or contaminated springs or seeps at active facilities, temporarily inactive facilities, or inactive facilities; and
2. Storm water discharges associated with an industrial activity from inactive mining operations occurring on Federal lands where an owner cannot be identified.

C. Special Definitions. The following definitions are only for this section of the general permit:

"Active Metal Mining Facility" means a place where work or other related activity to the extraction, removal, or recovery of metal ore is being conducted. With respect to surface mines, an "active metal mining facility" does not include any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to a desired contour and reclamation work has begun.

"Inactive Metal Mining Facility" means a site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling activities occurred in the past but is not an active metal mining facility, as defined in this permit and that portion of the facility does not have an active mining permit issued by the applicable (federal or state) governmental agency.

"Temporarily Inactive Metal Mining Facility" means a site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling activities occurred in the past, but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility has an active mining permit issued by the applicable (federal or state) government agency that authorizes mining at the site.

D. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Mining Activities. A description of the mining and associated activities taking place at the site that affect or may affect storm water runoff intended to be covered by this permit. The description shall report the total acreage within the mine site, an estimate of the number of acres of disturbed land and an estimate of the total amount of land proposed to be disturbed throughout the life of the mine. A general description of the location of the mining site relative to major transportation routes and communities shall also be provided.
2. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.
    a. Drainage. A site topographic map that indicates: storage areas for chemicals and explosives; areas used for storage of overburden, materials, soils or wastes; location of mine drainage (where water leaves mine) or any other process water; tailings piles/ponds, both proposed and existing; heap leach pads; points of discharge from the property for mine drainage or any other process water; springs, streams, wetlands and other surface waters; and boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines. Factors to consider include the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g., acid forming).
    b. Inventory of Exposed Materials. A summary of any existing ore or waste rock/overburden characterization data, including results of testing for acid rock generation potential. If the ore or waste rock/overburden characterization data are updated due to a change in the ore type being mined, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be updated with the new data.
3. Measures and Controls.
    a. Inspections. Provisions for qualified personnel to inspect designated equipment and mine areas at least on a quarterly basis for active sites. For temporarily inactive sites, the inspections

should be quarterly; however, inspections are not required when adverse weather conditions (e.g., snow) make the site inaccessible. All material handling areas shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Erosion control systems and sediment control devices shall also be inspected to determine if they are working properly. The use of a checklist developed by the facility is encouraged.

b. Sediment and Erosion Control. The measures to consider include diversion of flow away from areas susceptible to erosion (measures such as interceptor dikes and swales, diversion dikes, curbs and berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; and drainage/storm water conveyance systems (channels or gutters; open top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector; and culverts), stabilization methods to prevent or minimize erosion (such as temporary or permanent seeding; vegetative buffer strips; protection of trees; topsoiling; soil conditioning; contouring; mulching; geotextiles (matting; netting; or blankets); riprap; gabions; and retaining walls), and structural methods for controlling sediment (such as check dams; rock outlet protection; level spreaders; gradient terraces; straw bale barriers; silt fences; gravel or stone filter berms; brush barriers; sediment traps; grass swales; pipe slope drains; earth dikes; other controls such as entrance stabilization, waterway crossings or wind breaks; or other equivalent measures).

c. Capping. Where capping of a contaminant source is necessary, the source being capped and materials and procedures used to cap the contaminant source must be identified. In some cases, the elimination of a pollution source through capping contaminant sources may be the most effective control measure for discharges from inactive ore mining and dressing facilities.

d. Treatment. A description of how storm water will be treated prior to discharging to surface waters if treatment of a storm water discharge is necessary. Storm water treatments include the following: chemical/physical treatment; oil/water separators; and artificial wetlands.

e. Storm Water Diversion. For inactive metal mining facilities, a description of how and where storm water will be diverted away from potential pollutant sources to prevent storm water contamination. Storm water diversions may include the following: interceptor dikes and swales; diversion dikes curbs and berms; pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; drainage/storm water conveyance systems (channels or gutters; open top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector; and culverts) or equivalent measures.

E. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

F. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Active copper ore mining and dressing facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 150 below.

Table 150.
Monitoring Requirements for Active Copper Mining Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

9 VAC 25-151-160. Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from coal mining-related areas (SIC Major Group 12) if: (i) they are not subject to effluent limitations guidelines under 40 CFR Part 434 (1998); or (ii) they are not subject to the standards of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) (30 USC 1201 et seq.) and the Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy's individual permit requirements. The requirements of this section shall apply to storm water

discharges from coal mining-related activities exempt from SMCRA, including the public financed exemption, the 16 2/3% exemption, the private use exemption, the under 250 tons exemption, the non-incidental tipple exemption, and the exemption for coal piles and preparation plants associated with the end user. Storm water discharges from inactive mining activities occurring on federal lands where an owner cannot be identified are not eligible for coverage under this permit. Storm water discharges from the following portions of eligible coal mines and coal mining related facilities may be eligible for this permit: haul roads (nonpublic roads on which coal or coal refuse is conveyed), access roads (nonpublic roads providing light vehicular traffic within the facility property and to public roadways), railroad spurs, sidings, and internal haulage lines (rail lines used for hauling coal within the facility property and to offsite commercial railroad lines or loading areas), conveyor belts, chutes, and aerial tramway haulage areas (areas under and around coal or refuse conveyor areas, including transfer stations), equipment storage and maintenance yards, coal handling buildings and structures, coal tipples, coal loading facilities and inactive coal mines and related areas (abandoned and other inactive mines, refuse disposal sites and other mining-related areas on private lands).

B. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. In addition to the broad prohibition of nonstorm water discharges of 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1, point source discharges of pollutant seeps or underground drainage from inactive coal mines and refuse disposal areas that do not occur as storm water discharges in response to precipitation events are also excluded from coverage under this permit. In addition, floor drains from maintenance buildings and other similar drains in mining and preparation plant areas are prohibited.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

a. Drainage. A site map that indicates drainage areas and storm water outfalls. These shall include but not be limited to the following:

(1) Drainage direction and discharge points from all applicable mining-related areas described in 9 VAC 25-151-160 A, including culvert and sump discharges from roads and rail beds and also from equipment and maintenance areas subject to storm runoff of fuel, lubricants and other potentially harmful liquids;

(2) Locations exposed to precipitation that contain acidic spoil, refuse or unreclaimed disturbed areas; and

(3) Locations where liquid storage tanks containing potential pollutants, such as caustics, hydraulic fluids and lubricants, are exposed to precipitation.

b. Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: truck traffic on haul roads and resulting generation of sediment subject to runoff and dust generation; fuel or other liquid storage; pressure lines containing slurry, hydraulic fluid or other potential harmful liquids; and loading or temporary storage of acidic refuse or spoil. Specific potential pollutants shall be identified, where known.

2. Measures and Controls.

a. Good Housekeeping. Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of areas that may contribute pollutants to storm water discharges in a clean, orderly manner. These would be practices that would minimize the generation of pollutants at the source or before it would be necessary to employ sediment ponds or other control measures at the discharge outlets. Where applicable, such measures or other equivalent measures would include the following: sweepers and covered storage to minimize dust generation and storm runoff; conservation of vegetation where possible to minimize erosion; watering of haul roads to minimize dust generation; collection, removal, and proper disposal of waste oils and other fluids resulting from vehicle and equipment maintenance; or other equivalent measures.

b. Preventive Maintenance. Where applicable, such measures would include the following: removal and proper disposal of settled solids in catch basins to allow sufficient retention

capacity; periodic replacement of siltation control measures subject to deterioration such as straw bales; inspections of storage tanks and pressure lines for fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluid or slurry to prevent leaks due to deterioration or faulty connections; or other equivalent measures.

c. Sediment and Erosion Control. The following sediment and erosion control measures or other equivalent measures, should be included in the plan where reasonable and appropriate for all areas subject to storm water runoff.

(1) Stabilization Measures. Interim and permanent stabilization measures to minimize erosion and lessen amount of structural sediment control measures needed, including: mature vegetation preservation; temporary seeding; permanent seeding and planting; temporary mulching, matting, and netting; sod stabilization; vegetative buffer strips; temporary chemical mulch, soil binders, and soil palliatives; nonacidic road surfacing material; and protective trees.

(2) Structural Measures. Structural measures to lessen erosion and reduce sediment discharges, including: silt fences; earth dikes; straw dikes; gradient terraces; drainage swales; sediment traps; pipe slope drains; porous rock check dams; sedimentation ponds; riprap channel protection; capping of contaminated sources; and physical/chemical treatment of storm water.

(3) Management of Flow. The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (other than those as sediment and erosion control measures listed above) used to manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water runoff from the site. The plan shall provide that the measures, which the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate, shall be implemented and maintained. Appropriate measures may include: discharge diversions; drainage/storm water conveyances; runoff dispersion; sediment control and collection; vegetation/soil stabilization; capping of contaminated sources; treatment; or other equivalent measures.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Coal mining facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 160.

Table 160.
Monitoring Requirements for Coal Mining Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L

9 VAC 25-151-170. Oil and Gas Extraction Facilities and Petroleum Refineries.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. This permit covers all existing point source discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity to surface waters from oil and gas facilities listed under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Major Group 13 which have had a discharge of a reportable quantity of oil or a hazardous substance for which notification is required under 40 CFR Part 110.6 (1998), 40 CFR Part 117.21 (1998) or 40 CFR Part 302.6 (1998). These include "... oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations,

or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with any overburden raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products or waste products located on the site of such operations." Industries in SIC Major Group 13 include the extraction and production of crude oil, natural gas, oil sands and shale; the production of hydrocarbon liquids and natural gas from coal; and associated oilfield service, supply and repair industries. This section also covers petroleum refineries listed under SIC code 2911. Contaminated storm water discharges from petroleum refining or drilling operations that are subject to nationally established BAT or BPT guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 419 (1998) and 40 CFR Part 435 (1998) respectively are not included. Note that areas eligible for coverage at petroleum refineries will be very limited because the term "contaminated runoff", as defined under 40 CFR 419.11 (1998), includes "... runoff which comes into contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product located on petroleum refinery property." Areas at petroleum refineries which may be eligible for permit coverage, provided discharges from these areas are not co-mingled with "contaminated runoff", include: vehicle and equipment storage, maintenance and refueling areas. Most areas at refineries will not be eligible for coverage including: raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, waste material, chemical, and material storage areas; loading and unloading areas; transmission pipelines, and, processing areas. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from inactive oil and gas operations occurring on Federal lands where an owner cannot be identified are not covered by this permit.

B. Special Conditions. There are no additional requirements beyond those listed in 9 VAC 25-151-70 D.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

a. Drainage. The site map will indicate all areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirement of "No Discharge" in accordance with 40 CFR Part 435.32 (1998) and the existing structural controls to achieve compliance with the "No Discharge" requirement.

b. Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.

(1) The plan shall include a narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; chemical, cement, mud or gel mixing activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; drilling or mining activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices, equipment cleaning and rehabilitation activities. List any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and for each potential source, any pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g., biochemical oxygen demand, etc.) of concern shall be identified.

(2) In its description of potential pollutant sources, the plan must include information about the reportable quantities release which triggered the permit application requirements. Such information must include: the nature of the release (e.g., spill of oil from a drum storage area); the amount of oil or hazardous substance released; amount of substance recovered; date of the release; cause of the release (e.g., poor handling techniques as well as lack of containment in area); area affected by release, including land and waters; procedure to cleanup release; actions or procedures implemented to prevent or better respond to a release; and remaining potential contamination of storm water from release. The analysis shall take into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes, and the designated uses of the receiving stream.

2. Measures and Controls.

a. Inspections. Equipment and vehicles which store, mix or transport hazardous materials will be inspected routinely, but not less than quarterly. For temporarily or permanently inactive oil and gas extraction facilities within Major SIC Group 13, which are remotely located and unstaffed, the inspections shall be performed at least annually. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records

of inspections shall be maintained.

b. Sediment and Erosion Control. Unless covered by another VPDES permit, the additional erosion control requirement for well drillings oil, sand, and shale mining areas are as follows:

(1) Site Description. Each plan shall provide a description of the following:

(a) A description of the nature of the exploration activity;

(b) Estimates of the total area of the site and the area of the site that is expected to be disturbed due to the exploration activity;

(c) An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the site;

(d) A site map indicating drainage patterns and approximate slopes, the location of major control structures identified in the plan, and surface waters; and

(e) The name of the receiving water(s) and the ultimate receiving water(s) of the runoff.

(2) Controls. The pollution prevention plan shall include a description of controls appropriate for the activity and implement such controls. The description of controls shall address the following minimum components:

(a) A description of vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation where attainable and revegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Such practices may include: temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, or other equivalent measures. The permittee shall initiate appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 calendar days of the last activity at that area.

(b) A description of structural practices that, to the degree attainable, divert flows from exposed soils, store flows or otherwise limit runoff from exposed areas of the site. Such practices may include straw bale dikes, silt fences, earth dikes, brush barriers, drainage swales, check dams, subsurface drain, pipe slope drain, level spreaders storm drain inlet protection, rock outlet protection, sediment traps, temporary sediment basins, or other equivalent measures.

(3) Offsite vehicle tracking of sediments shall be minimized.

(4) Procedures in a plan shall provide that all erosion controls on the site are inspected at least once every 7 calendar days. Weekly inspections are necessary to ensure erosion controls continue to effectively reduce the amount of sediment carried offsite.

c. Reportable Quantity (RQ) Release. The permittee must describe the measures taken to clean up RQ releases or related spills of materials, as well as measures proposed to avoid future releases of RQs. Such measures may include, among others: improved handling or storage techniques; containment around handling areas of liquid materials; and use of improved spill cleanup materials and techniques.

d. Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. The storage of vehicles and equipment awaiting or having completed maintenance must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from these areas. The plan may consider the use of drip pans under vehicles and equipment, indoor storage of the vehicles and equipment, installation of berming and diking of this area, or other equivalent measures.

e. Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment cleaning. The plan may consider performing all cleaning operations indoors, covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all washwaters drain to a sanitary sewer, and/or collecting the storm water runoff from the cleaning area and providing treatment or recycling. The discharge of vehicle and equipment wash waters, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit and must be authorized under a separate VPDES permit or discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment maintenance and rehabilitation. The plan may consider performing all maintenance activities indoors, using drip pans, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor where the practice would result in the exposure of pollutants to storm water, using dry cleanup methods, collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling, or other equivalent measures.

f. Materials and Chemical Storage Areas. Storage units of all chemicals and materials (e.g., fuels, oils, used filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, radiator fluids, transmission fluids, hydraulic fluids, detergents drilling mud components, acids, organic additives) must be maintained in good condition so as to prevent contamination of storm water. Hazardous materials must be plainly labeled. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. The plan may consider indoor storage of the materials and/or installation of berming and diking at the area.

g. Chemical Mixing Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from chemical mixing areas. The plan may consider covering the mixing area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runon of storm water to the mixing area, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff and providing treatment or recycling. The plan may consider installation of berming and diking of the area.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional requirements beyond those listed in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. There are no additional requirements beyond those listed in 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 8 (Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality).

9 VAC 25-151-180. Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA.

B. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. There are no additional requirements under this section other than those stated in 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. There are no additional requirements under this section other than those stated in 9 VAC 25-151-80 D.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Permittees with hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities (TSDFs) are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 180.

Table 180.
Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.5 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	110 mg/L
Total Recoverable Arsenic	50 ug/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium	3.9 ug/L
Total Cyanide	22 ug/L
Total Recoverable Lead	120 ug/L
Total Recoverable Mercury	2.4 ug/L
Total Recoverable Selenium	20 ug/L
Total Recoverable Silver	4.1 ug/L

9 VAC 25-151-190. Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from waste disposal at landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received industrial wastes. Open dumps are solid waste disposal units that are not in compliance with Sate/Federal criteria established under RCRA Subtitle D. Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that have storm water discharges from other types of industrial activities such as vehicle maintenance, truck washing, and/or recycling may be subject to additional requirements specified elsewhere in this permit. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activities from inactive landfills, land application sites, and open dumps occurring on Federal lands where an owner cannot be identified are ineligible for coverage under this permit.

B. Special Conditions
Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. In addition to the broad nonstorm water prohibition in 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1, the discharge of leachate and vehicle and equipment wash waters to surface waters or a municipal separate storm sewer system is not authorized by this permit. Permittees with such discharges must obtain coverage under a separate VPDES permit (other than this permit).

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements in 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

a. Drainage. A site map indicating locations of active and closed landfill cells or trenches, locations of active and closed land application areas, locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred, locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff, and locations of any leachate collection and handling systems.

b. Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. Include a narrative description of potential pollutant sources associated with any of the following, outdoor storage of significant materials including daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill, land application, or open dumping areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; failure or leaks from leachate collection and

treatment systems; haul roads; and vehicle tracking of sediments.

2. Measures and Controls.

a. Preventive Maintenance. Where applicable, permittees addressed by this section shall also: i) maintain containers used for outdoor chemical and significant materials storage to prevent leaking or rupture; ii) maintain all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with storm water; and iii) maintain the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover, including making repairs to the cover as necessary to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion.

b. Inspections.

(1) For operating landfills, open dumps, and land application sites, qualified personnel shall inspect areas of landfills and open dumps that have not yet been finally stabilized, active land application areas, areas used for storage of materials/wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization and structural control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Erosion and sediment control measures shall be observed to ensure they are operating correctly.

(2) For inactive landfills, open dumps, and land application sites, qualified personnel shall inspect: landfill or open dump stabilization and structural erosion control measures and leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

c. Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures. Landfill and open dump owners shall provide for a tracking system for the types of wastes disposed of in each cell or trench of a landfill or open dump. Land application site owners shall track the types and quantities of wastes applied in specific areas.

d. Sediment and Erosion Control. Landfill and open dump owners shall provide for temporary stabilization of materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final cover. Stabilization practices to consider include, but are not limited to, temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of the stockpiles. Landfill and open dump owners shall provide for temporary stabilization of inactive areas of the landfill or open dump which have an intermediate cover but no final cover. Landfill and open dump owners shall provide for temporary stabilization of any landfill or open dumping areas which have received a final cover until vegetation has established itself. Land application site owners shall also stabilize areas where waste application has been completed until vegetation has been established.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Landfill/land application/open dump sites are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 190.

Table 190.
Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)[i]	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron[ii]	1 mg/L

[i] Applicable to all landfill, open dump, and land application sites.

[ii] Applicable to all facilities except MSWLF areas closed in accordance with Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulation, 9 VAC 20-80-10 et seq. requirements.

9 VAC 25-151-200. Automobile Salvage Yards.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements of this section apply to point source discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity from facilities engaged in dismantling or wrecking used motor vehicles for parts recycling or resale and for scrap (Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 5015).

B. Special Conditions
Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. There are no additional requirements under this section other than those stated in 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

a. Drainage. The map must include an estimation (in acres) of the total area used for industrial activity including, but not limited to, dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts. The map must also indicate the location of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: vehicle storage areas; dismantling areas; parts storage areas, including engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, and mufflers; fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance areas; cleaning areas (parts, vehicles, and/or equipment); loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, and disposal of wastes; and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. In conducting the assessment, the permittee must consider the potential for the following activities to contribute pollutants: vehicle storage areas; dismantling areas; parts storage areas, including engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, and hoods; fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance areas; cleaning areas (parts and vehicles and/or equipment); loading/unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, and disposal of wastes; and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

2. Measures and Controls. The pollution prevention plan must discuss the reasons each selected control or practice is appropriate for the facility and how each will address the potential sources of storm water pollution. The plan also must include a schedule specifying the time or times during which each control or practice will be implemented. In addition, the plan should discuss ways in which the controls and practices relate to one another and, when taken as a whole, produce an integrated and consistent approach for preventing or controlling potential storm water contamination problems.

a. Preventive Maintenance. The maintenance program shall include periodic removal of debris from discharge diversions, conveyance systems, and impoundments/ponds. These activities should be conducted in the spring, after snow melt, and during the fall season. Maintenance schedules for sedimentation/impoundments must be provided in the pollution prevention plan.

b. Spill and Leak Prevention and Response Procedures. After clean up from a spill, absorbants must be promptly placed in containers for proper disposal. All vehicles that are intended to be dismantled must be properly drained of all fluids prior to being dismantled or crushed, or other equivalent means must be taken to prevent leaks or spills of fluids including motor oil, transmission fluid, fuel and antifreeze.

c. Inspections. Upon arrival at the site, or as soon as feasible thereafter, vehicles must be inspected for leaks. Any equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, or any other types of fluids shall be inspected at least quarterly (four times per year) for signs of leaks. Any outdoor storage of fluids including, but not limited to, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze, must be inspected at least quarterly for leaks. All outdoor liquid storage containers (e.g., tanks, drums) must be inspected at least quarterly for leaks.

Qualified facility personnel are required to conduct quarterly visual inspections of BMPs. The inspections shall include: 1) an assessment of the integrity of storm water flow diversion and source minimization systems; 2) visual inspections of dismantling areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, vehicle, equipment, and parts cleaning and storage areas, and

other potential sources of pollution for evidence of actual or potential pollutant discharges of contaminated storm water.

d. Employee Training. Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, and solvents; spill prevention and response; fueling procedures; good housekeeping practices; and used battery management.

e. Management of Runoff. The plan must consider management practices, such as berms or drainage ditches on the property line, that may be used to prevent runon from neighboring properties. Berms must be considered for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above ground liquid storage. The installation of detention ponds must also be considered. The permittee shall consider the installation of a filtering device to receive runoff from industrial areas. The installation of oil/water separators must also be considered.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Automobile salvage yards are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 200.

Table 200.
Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	120 ug/L

9 VAC 25-151-210. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section are applicable to storm water discharges from the following activities: facilities that are engaged in the processing, reclaiming and wholesale distribution of scrap and waste materials such as ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper, plastic, cardboard, glass, animal hides (these types of activities are typically identified as SIC code 5093). Facilities that are engaged in reclaiming and recycling liquid wastes such as used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits, and industrial solvents (also identified as SIC code 5093) are also covered under this section. Separate permit requirements have been established for recycling facilities that only receive source-separated recyclable materials primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources (also identified as SIC 5093) (e.g., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF).

B. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. There are no special conditions under this section other than those in 9 VAC 25-151-70 D.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the following general requirements for the storm water pollution prevention plan are applicable to activities which reclaim and recycle either recyclable nonliquid and liquid waste materials. In addition to the general requirements,

paragraph 9 VAC 25-151-210 C 2 a identifies special requirements for scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities (nonsource-separated facilities) that handle nonliquid wastes. Paragraph 9 VAC 25-151-210 C 2 b identifies special requirements for waste recycling facilities that handle only liquid wastes. Paragraph 9 VAC 25-151-210 C 2 c identifies special requirements for recycling facilities, including MRFs, that receive only source-separated recyclable materials primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

Drainage. A site map indicating locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation including scrap and waste material storage and outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment. Scrap recycling facilities that handle turnings that have been previously exposed to cutting fluids will delineate these containment areas as required in paragraph 9 VAC 25-151-210 C 2 a (3).

2. Measures and Controls.

a. Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (nonsource-separated, nonliquid recyclable wastes). The following special conditions have been established for the pollution prevention plan for those scrap and waste recycling facilities that receive, process and provide wholesale distribution of nonliquid recyclable wastes, (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard, and paper). This section of the permit is intended to distinguish waste recycling facilities that receive both nonrecyclable and recyclable materials from those recycling facilities that only accept recyclable materials primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources. Under the description of measures and controls in the storm water pollution prevention plan, the plan will address all areas that have a reasonable potential to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges and will be maintained in a clean and orderly manner. At a minimum, the plan will address the following activities and areas within the plan.

(1) Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program. The plan shall include a recyclable and waste material inspection program to minimize the likelihood of receiving materials that may be significant pollutant sources to storm water discharges. At a minimum, the plan shall address the following:

(a) Provision of information/education flyers, brochures and pamphlets to encourage suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials to drain residual fluids, whenever applicable, prior to its arrival at the facility. This includes vehicles and equipment engines, radiators, and transmissions, oil-filled transformers, and individual containers or drums;

(b) Activities which accept scrap and materials that may contain residual fluids (e.g., automotive engines containing used oil, transmission fluids, etc.), shall describe procedures to minimize the potential for these fluids from coming in contact with either precipitation or runoff. The description shall also identify measures or procedures to properly store, handle and dispose of these residual fluids;

(c) Procedures pertaining to the acceptance of scrap lead-acid batteries. Additional requirements for the handling, storage and disposal or recycling of batteries shall be in conformance with conditions for a scrap lead-acid battery program;

(d) A description of training requirements for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and

(e) Liquid wastes, including used oil, shall be stored in materially compatible and nonleaking containers and disposed or recycled in accordance with all requirements under the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act (RCRA), and other state or local requirements.

(2) Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles/Storage (outdoors). The plan shall address areas where significant materials are exposed to either storm water runoff or precipitation. The plan must describe those measures and controls used to minimize contact of storm water runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials and

nonrecyclable wastes. The plan should include measures to minimize the extent of storm water contamination from these areas. The permittee may consider the use of permanent or semipermanent covers, or other similar forms of protection over stockpiled materials where the permittee determines that such measures are reasonable and appropriate. The permittee may consider the use of sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, to facilitate settling or filtering out of pollutants. The permittee shall consider within the plan the use of the following BMPs (either individually or in combination) or their equivalent to minimize contact with storm water runoff:

(a) Promoting the diversion of runoff away from these areas through such practices as dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and/or surface grading;

(b) Media filtration such as catch basin filters and sand filters;

(c) Silt fencing; and

(d) Oil/water separators, sumps and dry adsorbents in stockpile areas that are potential sources of residual fluids (e.g., automotive engine storage areas).

(3) Stockpiling of Turnings Previously Exposed to Cutting Fluids (outdoors). The plan shall address all areas where stockpiling of industrial turnings previously exposed to cutting fluids occurs. The plan shall implement those measures necessary to minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids. The permittee shall consider implementation of either of the following two alternatives or a combination of both or equivalent measures:

(a) Alternative 1: Storage of all turnings previously exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover. Discharges of residual fluids from these areas to the storm sewer system in the absence of a storm event is prohibited. Discharges to the storm sewer system as a consequence of a storm event is permitted provided the discharge is first directed through an oil/water separator or its equivalent. Procedures to collect, handle, and dispose or recycle residual fluids that may be present shall be identified in the plan; or

(b) Alternative 2: Establish dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids where runoff from these areas is directed to a storm sewer system, providing the following: i) containment areas constructed of either concrete, asphalt or other equivalent type of impermeable material; ii) a perimeter around containment areas to prevent runoff from moving across these areas. This would include the use of shallow berms, curbing, or constructing an elevated pad or other equivalent measure; iii) a suitable drainage collection system to collect all runoff generated from within containment areas. At a minimum, the drainage system shall include a plate-type oil/water separator or its equivalent. The oil/water separator or its equivalent shall be installed according to the manufacturer's recommended specifications, whenever available, and these specifications will be kept with the plan; iv) a schedule to maintain the oil/water separator (or its equivalent) to prevent the accumulation of appreciable amounts of fluids. In the absence of a storm event, no discharge from containment areas to the storm sewer system are prohibited unless covered by a separate VPDES permit; and v) identify procedures for the proper disposal or recycling of collected residual fluids.

(4) Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles/Storage (covered or indoor storage). The plan shall address measures and controls to minimize residual liquids and accumulated particulate matter, originating from scrap and recyclable waste materials stored indoors or under cover, from coming in contact with surface runoff. The permittee shall consider including in the plan the following or equivalent measures:

(a) Good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbent or wet

vacuum clean up methods, to collect, handle, store and dispose or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers (e.g., beverage containers, paint cans, household cleaning products containers, etc.);

(b) Prohibiting the practice of allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas from discharging to any portion of a storm sewer system; and

(c) Disconnecting or sealing off all existing floor drains connected to any portion of the storm sewer system.

(5) Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas. The plan shall address areas where scrap and waste processing equipment are sited. This includes measures and controls to minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. In the case of processing equipment that generate visible amounts of particulate residue, (e.g., shredding facilities), the plan shall describe good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures to minimize contact of runoff with residual fluids and accumulated particulate matter. At a minimum, the permittee shall consider including in the plan the following or other equivalent measures:

(a) A schedule of periodic inspections of equipment for leaks, spills, malfunctioning, worn or corroded parts or equipment;

(b) Preventive maintenance program to repair and/or maintain processing equipment;

(c) Measures to minimize shredder fluff from coming in contact with surface runoff;

(d) Use of dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and to dispose or recycle spilled or leaking fluids;

(e) Installation of low-level alarms or other equivalent protection devices on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity. Alternatively, provide secondary containment with sufficient volume to contain the entire volume of the reservoir.

The permittee shall consider employing the following additional BMPs or equivalent measures: diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, containment trenches, elevated concrete pads, grading to minimize contact of storm water runoff with outdoor processing equipment; oil/water separators, sumps or equivalent, in processing areas that are potential sources of residual fluids and grease; permanent or semipermanent covers, or other similar measures; retention and detention basins or ponds, sediment traps or vegetated swales and strips, to facilitate settling or filtering out of pollutants in runoff from processing areas; or media filtration such as catch basin filters and sand filters.

(6) Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program. The plan shall address measures and controls for the proper handling, storage and disposition of scrap lead-acid batteries (note. this permit does apply to the reclaiming of scrap lead-acid batteries, i.e., breaking up battery casings to recover lead). The permittee shall consider including in the plan the following or equivalent measures:

(a) Segregating all scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials;

(b) A description of procedures and/or measures for the handling, storage and proper disposal of cracked or broken batteries;

(c) A description of measures to collect and dispose of leaking battery fluid (lead-acid);

(d) A description of measures to minimize and, whenever possible, eliminate exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and

(e) A description of employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

(7) Erosion and Sediment Control. The plan shall identify all areas associated with industrial activity that have a high potential for soil erosion and suspended solids loadings (i.e., areas that tend to accumulate significant particulate matter). Appropriate

source control, stabilization measures, nonstructural, structural controls or an equivalent shall be provided in these areas. The plan shall also contain a narrative discussion of the reason(s) for selected erosion and sediment controls. At a minimum, the permittee shall consider in the plan, either individually or in combination, the following erosion and sediment control measures:

(a) Filtering or diversion practices, such as filter fabric fence, sediment filter boom, earthen or gravel berms, curbing or other equivalent measure;

(b) Catch basin filters, filter fabric fence, or equivalent measures, placed in or around inlets or catch basins that receive runoff from scrap and waste storage areas, and processing equipment; or

(c) Sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent, to remove sediment prior to discharge through an inlet or catch basin.

(8) Structural Controls for Sediment and Erosion Control. In instances where significant erosion and suspended solids loadings continue after installation of one or more BMPs, the permittee shall consider providing in the plan for a detention or retention basin or other equivalent structural control. All structural controls shall be designed using good engineering practice. All structural controls and outlets that are likely to receive discharges containing oil and grease must include appropriate measures to minimize the discharge of oil and grease through the outlet. This may include the use of an absorbent boom or other equivalent measures.

Where space limitations (e.g., obstructions caused by permanent structures such as buildings and permanently-sited processing equipment and limitations caused by a restrictive property boundary) prevent the siting of a structural control (e.g., retention basin), such a determination will be noted in the plan. The permittee will identify in the plan what existing practices shall be modified or additional measures shall be undertaken to minimize erosion and suspended sediment loadings in lieu of a structural BMP.

(9) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. To prevent or minimize storm water contamination at loading and unloading areas, and from equipment or container failures, the permittee shall consider including in the plan the following practices:

(a) Description of spill prevention and response measures to address areas that are potential sources of leaks or spills of fluids;

(b) Leaks and spills should be contained and cleaned up as soon as possible. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill or leak, repairs should also be conducted as soon as possible;

(c) Cleanup procedures should be identified in the plan, including the use of dry absorbent materials or other cleanup methods. Where dry absorbent cleanup methods are used, an adequate supply of dry absorbent material should be maintained onsite. Used absorbent material should be disposed of properly;

(d) Drums containing liquids, including oil and lubricants, should be stored indoors; or in a bermed area; or in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices;

(e) Overfill prevention devices should be installed on all fuel pumps or tanks;

(f) Drip pans or equivalent measures should be placed under any leaking piece of stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans should be inspected for leaks and checked for potential overflow and emptied regularly to prevent overflow and all liquids will be disposed of in accordance with all requirements under RCRA; and

(g) An alarm and/or pump shut off system should be installed and maintained on all outside equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons (only those reservoirs not directly visible by the operator of the equipment) in order to prevent draining the tank contents in the event of a line break. Alternatively,

the equipment may have a secondary containment system capable of containing the contents of the hydraulic reservoir plus adequate freeboard for precipitation. Leaking hydraulic fluids should be disposed of in accordance with all requirements under RCRA.

(10) Quarterly Inspection Program. A quarterly inspection shall include all designated areas of the facility and equipment identified in the plan. The inspection shall include a means of tracking and conducting follow up actions based on the results of the inspection. The inspections shall be conducted by members of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention team. At a minimum, quarterly inspections shall include the following areas: all outdoor scrap processing areas; all material unloading and loading areas (including rail sidings) that are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff; areas where structural BMPs have been installed; all erosion and sediment BMPs; outdoor vehicle and equipment maintenance areas; vehicle and equipment fueling areas; and all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed and which are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff.

The objective of the inspection shall be to identify any corroded or leaking containers, corroded or leaking pipes, leaking or improperly closed valves and valve fittings, leaking pumps and/or hose connections, and deterioration in diversionary or containment structures that are exposed to precipitation or storm water runoff. Spills or leaks identified during the visual inspection shall be immediately addressed. Structural BMPs shall be visually inspected for signs of washout, breakage, deterioration, damage, or overflowing and breaks shall be repaired or replaced as expeditiously as possible.

(11) Employee Training. At a minimum, storm water control training appropriate to their job function shall be provided for truck drivers, scale operators, supervisors, buyers and other operating personnel. The plan shall include a proposed schedule for the training. The employee training program shall address at a minimum: BMPs and other requirements of the plan; proper scrap inspection, handling and storage procedures; procedures to follow in the event of a spill, leak, or break in any structural BMP. A training and education program shall be developed for employees and for suppliers for implementing appropriate activities identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan.

(12) Supplier Notification. The plan shall include a supplier notification program that will be applicable to major suppliers and shall include: description of scrap materials that will not be accepted at the facility or that are accepted only under certain conditions.

b. Waste Recycling Facilities (liquid recyclable wastes). The following special conditions have been established for the pollution prevention plan for those facilities that reclaim and recycle liquid wastes (e.g., used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits, and industrial solvents). For these facilities, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall address all areas that have a reasonable potential to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges and will be maintained in a clean and orderly manner. At a minimum, the plan shall address the following activities and areas within the plan.

(1) Waste Material Storage (indoors). The plan shall address measures and controls to minimize/eliminate residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors from coming in contact with surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112 (1998). At a minimum, the permittee shall consider including in the plan the following:

(a) Procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking);

(b) A sufficient supply of dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spilled or leaked materials;

(c) An appropriate containment structure, such as trenches, curbing, gutters or other equivalent measures; and

(d) A drainage system to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. The drainage system should include appurtenances, (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves). Drainage should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility, sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. Discharges from these areas shall be covered by a separate VPDES permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

(2) Waste Material Storage (outdoors). The plan shall address areas where waste materials are exposed to either storm water runoff or precipitation. The plan shall include measures to provide appropriate containment, drainage control and other appropriate diversionary structures. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112 (1998). At a minimum, the plan shall describe those measures and controls used to minimize contact of storm water runoff with stored materials. The permittee shall consider including in the plan the following preventative measures, or an equivalent:

(a) An appropriate containment structure such as dikes, berms, curbing or pits, or other equivalent measures. The containment should be sufficient to store the volume of the largest single tank and should include sufficient freeboard for precipitation;

(b) A sufficient supply of dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system, or other equivalent measure, to collect liquids from minor spills and leaks in contained areas; and

(c) Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil shall be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112 (1998).

(3) Truck and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas. The plan shall describe measures and controls for truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. This includes appropriate containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or storm water runoff. The plan shall also address measures to clean up minor spills and/or leaks originating from the transfer of liquid wastes. This may include the use of dry-clean up methods, roof coverings, runoff controls, or other equivalent measures.

(4) Erosion and Sediment Control. The plan shall identify all areas associated with industrial activity that have a high potential for soil erosion. Appropriate stabilization measures, nonstructural and structural controls shall be provided in these areas. The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness for selected erosion and sediment controls. Where applicable, the plan shall consider the use of the following types of preventive measures: sediment traps; vegetative buffer strips; filter fabric fence; sediment filtering boom; gravel outlet protection; or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment prior to discharge through an inlet or catch basin.

(5) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. The plan shall address measures and procedures to address potential spill scenarios that could occur at the facility. This includes all applicable handling and storage procedures, containment and/or diversion equipment, and clean-up procedures. The plan shall specifically address all outdoor and indoor storage areas, waste transfer areas, material receiving areas (loading and unloading), and waste disposal areas.

(6) Quarterly Inspections. Quarterly visual inspections shall be conducted by a member, or members, of the storm water pollution prevention team. The quarterly inspection shall include all designated areas of the facility and equipment identified in the plan. The inspection shall include a means of tracking and conducting follow up actions based on the results of the inspection. At a minimum, the inspections shall include the following areas: material storage areas; material unloading and loading areas (including rail sidings) that are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff; areas where structural BMPs have been installed; all erosion and sediment BMPs;

outdoor vehicle and equipment maintenance areas (if applicable); vehicle and equipment fueling areas (if applicable); and all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed and which are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff.

The inspection shall identify the presence of any corroded or leaking containers, corroded or leaking pipes, leaking or improperly closed valves and valve fittings, leaking pumps and/or hose connections, and deterioration in diversionary or containment structures that are exposed to precipitation or storm water runoff. Spills or leaks shall be immediately addressed according to the facility's spill prevention and response procedures.

c. Recycling Facilities (source separated materials). The following special conditions have been established for the pollution prevention plan for recycling facilities, including MRFs, that receive only source-separated recyclable materials primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources.

(1) Inbound Recyclable Material Control Program. The plan shall include a recyclable material inspection program to minimize the likelihood of receiving nonrecyclable materials (e.g., hazardous materials) that may be a significant source of pollutants in surface runoff. At a minimum, the permittee shall consider addressing in the plan the following:

(a) A description of information and education measures to educate the appropriate suppliers of recyclable materials on the types of recyclable materials that are acceptable and those that are not acceptable (e.g., household hazardous wastes);

(b) A description of training requirements for drivers responsible for pickup of recyclable materials;

(c) Clearly mark public drop-off containers as to what materials can be accepted;

(d) Rejecting nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; and

(e) A description of procedures for the handling and disposal of nonrecyclable materials.

(2) Outdoor Storage. The plan shall include BMPs to minimize or reduce the exposure of recyclable materials to surface runoff and precipitation. The plan, at a minimum, shall include good housekeeping measures to prevent the accumulation of visible quantities of residual particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. The plan shall consider tarpaulins or their equivalent to be used to cover exposed bales of recyclable waste paper. The permittee shall consider within the plan the use of the following types of BMPs (individually or in combination) or their equivalent, where practicable:

(a) Provide totally-enclosed drop-off containers for public;

(b) Provide a sump and sump pump with each containment pit. Discharge collected fluids to sanitary sewer system. Prevent discharging to the storm sewer system;

(c) Provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (i.e., around bales of recyclable waste paper);

(d) Divert surface runoff away from outside material storage areas;

(e) Provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, roll-off boxes; and

(f) Store the equivalent one day's volume of recyclable materials indoors.

(3) Indoor Storage and Material Processing. The plan shall address BMPs to minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas to the storm sewer system. The plan shall establish specific measures to ensure that all floor drains do not discharge to the storm sewer system. The following BMPs shall be considered for inclusion in the plan:

(a) Schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas;
(b) Prohibit a practice of allowing tipping floor washwaters from draining to any portion of the storm sewer system; and
(c) Provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

(4) Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance. The plan shall also provide for BMPs in those areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance is occurring outdoors. At a minimum, the following BMPs or equivalent measures shall be considered for inclusion in the plan:

(a) Prohibit vehicle and equipment washwater from discharging to the storm sewer system;
(b) Minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas, wherever possible;
(c) Establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas;
(d) Provide employee training on avoiding topping off fuel tanks;
(e) Divert runoff from fueling areas;
(f) Store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors; and
(g) Provide employee training on proper, handling, storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

d. Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures. The plan must address spills, monitoring, and BMP inspection and maintenance activities. BMPs which are ineffective must be reported and the date of their corrective action noted. Employees must report incidents of leaking fluids to facility management and these reports must be incorporated into the plan.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities, except facilities that only receive source-separated recyclable materials, are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 210.

Table 210.
Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium	3.9 ug/L
Hexavalent Chromium	16 ug/L
Total Recoverable Copper	18 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	120 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

9 VAC 25-151-220. Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities, Including Coal Handling Areas.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water

discharges from steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling areas. Nonstorm water discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines are not covered by this permit. Storm water discharges from coal pile runoff subject to numeric limitations are eligible for coverage under this permit, but are subject to the limitations established by 9 VAC 25-151-70 B 3. Storm water discharges from ancillary facilities such as fleet centers, gas turbine stations, and substations that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility are not covered by this permit. Heat capture co-generation facilities are not covered by this permit; however, dual fuel co-generation facilities that generate electric power are included.

B. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. Except as provided under 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1, nonstorm water discharges are not authorized by this general permit.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

Drainage. A site map which clearly outlines the locations of the following, as they apply to the facility: processing areas and buildings; treatment ponds; location of short and long term storage of general materials (including but not limited to: supplies, construction materials, plant equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizers, and pesticides); landfills; location of construction sites; and locations of stock pile areas (such as coal piles and limestone piles).

2. Measures and Controls.

a. Good Housekeeping. The following areas must be specifically addressed.

(1) Fugitive Dust Emissions. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. The permittee shall consider establishing procedures to minimize offsite tracking of coal dust. To prevent offsite tracking the facility may consider specially designed tires, or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site, and controlling the wash water.

(2) Delivery Vehicles. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from delivery vehicles arriving on the plant site. At a minimum the permittee should consider the following:

(a) Develop procedures for the inspection of delivery vehicles arriving on the plant site, and ensure overall integrity of the body or container; and

(b) Develop procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from vehicles or containers, and ensure that proper protective measures are available for personnel and environment.

(3) Fuel Oil Unloading Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. At a minimum the permittee must consider using the following measures, or an equivalent:

(a) Use containment curbs in unloading areas;

(b) During deliveries station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures must be present to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and

(c) Use spill and overflow protection (drip pans, drip diapers, and/or other containment devices shall be placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain any spillage that may occur during deliveries or due to leaks at such connectors).

(4) Chemical Loading/Unloading Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from chemical loading/unloading areas. Where practicable, chemical loading/unloading areas should be covered, and chemicals should be stored indoors. At a minimum the permittee must consider using the following measures or an equivalent:

(a) Use containment curbs at chemical loading/unloading areas to contain

spills; and

(b) During deliveries station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures must be present to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up.

(5) Miscellaneous Loading/Unloading Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimizes the contamination of storm water runoff from loading and unloading areas. The plan may consider covering the loading area, minimizing storm water runon to the loading area by grading, berming, or curbing the area around the loading area to direct storm water away from the area, or locate the loading/unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks can be contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems.

(6) Liquid Storage Tanks. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from above ground liquid storage tanks. At a minimum the permittee must consider employing the following measures or an equivalent:

(a) Use protective guards around tanks;

(b) Use containment curbs;

(c) Use spill and overflow protection (drip pans, drip diapers, and/or other containment devices shall be placed beneath chemical connectors to contain any spillage that may occur during deliveries or due to leaks at such connectors); and

(d) Use dry cleanup methods.

(7) Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from liquid storage tanks. At a minimum the permittee must consider employing the following measures, or an equivalent:

(a) Comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC); and

(b) Containment berms.

(8) The plan must describe measures to reduce the potential for an oil spill, or a chemical spill, or reference the appropriate section of their SPCC plan. At a minimum the structural integrity of all above ground tanks, pipelines, pumps and other related equipment shall be visually inspected on a weekly basis. All repairs deemed necessary based on the findings of the inspections shall be completed immediately to reduce the incidence of spills and leaks occurring from such faulty equipment.

(9) Oil Bearing Equipment in Switchyards. The plan must describe measures to reduce the potential for storm water contamination from oil bearing equipment in switchyard areas. The permittee may consider level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills; collection of storm water runoff in perimeter ditches.

(10) Residue Hauling Vehicles. All residue hauling vehicles shall be inspected for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing and overall integrity of the body or container. Vehicles without load coverings or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds must be repaired as soon as practicable.

(11) Ash Loading Areas. Plant procedures shall be established to reduce and/or control the tracking of ash or residue from ash loading areas for example, where practicable, requirements to clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris and excess water.

(12) Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. The permittee must develop procedures to:

(a) Reduce ash residue which may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue trucks or residue handling vehicles; and

(b) Reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling

areas.

(13) Landfills, Scrapyards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites. The plan must address landfills, scrapyards, surface impoundments, open dumps and general refuse sites.

(14) Maintenance Activities. For vehicle maintenance activities performed on the plant site, the permittee shall use the applicable BMPs outlined in 9 VAC 25-151-230.

(15) Material Storage Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water from material storage areas (including areas used for temporary storage of miscellaneous products, and construction materials stored in lay down areas). The permittee may consider flat yard grades, runoff collection in graded swales or ditches, erosion protection measures at steep outfall sites (e.g., concrete chutes, riprap, stilling basins), covering lay down areas, storing the materials indoors, covering the material with a temporary covering made of polyethylene, polyurethane, polypropylene, or hypalon. Storm water runon may be minimized by constructing an enclosure or building a berm around the area.

b. Inspections. Qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect the following areas: coal handling areas, loading/unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short term material storage areas.

c. Employee Training. Training should address topics such as goals of the pollution prevention plan, spill prevention and control, proper handling procedures for hazardous wastes, good housekeeping and material management practices, and storm water sampling techniques. The pollution prevention plan shall identify periodic dates for such training, but in all cases training must be held at least annually.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations.

1. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

2. Compliance Monitoring Requirements. Permittees with point sources of coal pile runoff associated with steam electric power generation must monitor these storm water discharges for the presence of TSS and for pH at least annually (one time per year).

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Steam electric power generating facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutant of concern listed in Table 220.

Table 220.
Monitoring Requirements for
Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities

Pollutant of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L

9 VAC 25-151-230 Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations and Terminals, Rail Transportation Facilities, and United States Postal Service Transportation Facilities.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. Storm water discharges from ground transportation facilities and rail transportation facilities (generally identified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 40, 41, 42, 43, and 5171), that have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication) and/or equipment cleaning operations are eligible for coverage under this section. Also covered under this section are facilities found under SIC code 4221**B**4225 (public warehousing and

storage) that do not have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops and/or equipment cleaning operations but have areas (exclusive of access roads and rail lines) where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water.

B. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. Except as provided under 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1, nonstorm water discharges are not authorized by this general permit.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Measures and Controls.

a. Good Housekeeping. All areas that may contribute pollutants to storm water discharges shall be maintained in a clean, orderly manner. The following areas must be specifically addressed.

(1) Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. The storage of vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance with actual or potential fluid leaks must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from these areas. The permittee shall consider the use of drip pans under vehicles and equipment, indoor storage of the vehicles and equipment, installation of berming and diking of this area, use of absorbents, roofing or covering storage areas, cleaning pavement surface to remove oil and grease, or other equivalent methods.

(2) Fueling Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from fueling areas. The permittee shall consider covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection and cleanup equipment, minimizing runon/runoff of storm water to the fueling area, using dry cleanup methods, collecting the storm water runoff and providing treatment or recycling, or other equivalent measures.

(3) Material Storage Areas. Storage units of all materials (e.g., used oil, used oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, radiator fluids, transmission fluids, hydraulic fluids) must be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent contamination of storm water, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "spent solvents," etc.). The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. The permittee shall consider indoor storage of the materials, installation of berming and diking of the area, minimizing runon/runoff of storm water to the areas, using dry cleanup methods, collecting the storm water runoff and providing treatment, or other equivalent methods.

(4) Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment cleaning. The permittee shall consider performing all cleaning operations indoors, covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all washwaters drain to the intended collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system unless VPDES permitted), collecting the storm water runoff from the cleaning area and providing treatment or recycling, or other equivalent measures. The discharge of vehicle and equipment wash waters, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit and must be covered under a separate VPDES permit or discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

(5) Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment maintenance. The permittee shall consider performing all maintenance activities indoors, using drip pans, maintaining an organized inventory of

materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal, prohibiting wet clean up practices where the practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm water drainage systems, using dry cleanup methods, collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling, minimizing runon/runoff of storm water areas or other equivalent measures.

(6) Locomotive Sanding (loading sand for traction) Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from areas used for locomotive sanding. The permittee shall consider covering sanding areas, minimizing storm water runon/runoff, appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by storm water, or other equivalent measures.

b. Inspections. The following areas shall be included in all inspections: storage area for vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas (both indoors and outdoors), material storage areas, vehicle and equipment cleaning areas, and loading and unloading areas. Follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained. The use of a checklist should be considered by the permittee.

c. Employee Training. The pollution prevention plan shall identify how often training will take place; at a minimum, training must be held annually (once per calendar year). Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: summary of the facility's pollution prevention plan requirements; used oil management; spent solvent management; spill prevention, response and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

d. Nonstorm Water Discharges. For facilities that discharge vehicle and equipment washwaters to the sanitary sewer system, the operator of the sanitary system and associated treatment plant must be notified. In such cases, a copy of the notification letter must be attached to the plan. If an industrial user permit is issued under a pretreatment program, a reference to that permit must be in the plan. In all cases, any permit conditions or pretreatment requirements must be considered in the plan. If the washwaters are handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite), the disposal method must be described and all pertinent documentation (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) must be attached to the plan.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. There are no additional monitoring requirements beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 8 (Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality).

9 VAC 25-151-240. Water Transportation Facilities That Have Vehicle Maintenance Shops and/or Equipment Cleaning Operations.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from water transportation facilities that have vehicle (vessel) maintenance shops and/or equipment cleaning operations. The water transportation industry includes facilities engaged in foreign or domestic transport of freight or passengers in deep sea or inland waters; marine cargo handling operations; ferry operations; towing and tugboat services; and marinas (facilities commonly identified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code Major Group 44).

B. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. In addition to the general discharge prohibitions in 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1, this section specifically prohibits nonstorm water discharges of wastewaters such as bilge and ballast water,

sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels. The owners of such discharges must obtain coverage under a separate VPDES permit if discharged to surface waters or through a municipal separate storm sewer system.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

Drainage. A site map indicating the locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling, engine maintenance and repair, vessel maintenance and repair, pressure washing, painting, sanding, blasting, welding, metal fabrication, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks, liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins), and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

2. Measures and Controls.

a. Good Housekeeping. The following areas must be specifically addressed, when applicable at a facility.

(1) Pressure Washing Area. When pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted by another VPDES permit. The pollution prevention plan must describe the measures to collect or contain the discharge from the pressure washing area, detail the method for the removal of the visible solids, describe the method of disposal of the collected solids, and identify where the discharge will be released (i.e., the receiving waterbody, storm sewer system, sanitary sewer system).

(2) Blasting and Painting Areas. The permittee must consider containing all blasting and painting activities to prevent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray from reaching the receiving water or the storm sewer system. The plan must describe measures taken at the facility to prevent or minimize the discharge of spent abrasive, paint chips, and paint into the receiving waterbody and storm sewer system. The permittee may consider hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris. Where required, a schedule for cleaning storm water conveyances to remove deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips should be addressed within the plan. The plan should include any standard operating practices with regard to blasting and painting activities. Such included items may be the prohibition of performing uncontained blasting and painting over open water or blasting and painting during windy conditions which can render containment ineffective.

(3) Material Storage Areas. All stored and containerized materials (fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) must be stored in a protected, secure location away from drains and plainly labeled. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. The plan must specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for materials that are stored outdoors. Above ground storage tanks, drums, and barrels permanently stored outside must be delineated on the site map with a description of the containment measures in place to prevent leaks and spills. The permittee must consider implementing an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing, storage, and handling of potentially hazardous materials. Where abrasive blasting is performed, the plan must specifically include a discussion on the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility.

(4) Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. The permittee may consider performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff from

the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

(5) Material Handling Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The permittee may consider covering fueling areas; using spill and overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area, preferably indoors or under a shed; and minimizing runon of storm water to material handling areas or other equivalent measures. Where applicable, the plan must address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, pipes, hoses, and soil chutes carrying wastewater from vessels.

(6) Drydock Activities. The plan must address the routine maintenance and cleaning of the drydock to minimize the potential for pollutants in the storm water runoff. The plan must describe the procedures for cleaning the accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and final cleanup after the vessel is removed and the dock is raised. Cleanup procedures for oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the drydock must also be included within the plan. The permittee should consider items such as sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from the accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain and cleanup any spills or other equivalent measures.

(7) General Yard Area. The plan must include a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc., must be routinely removed from the general yard area. The permittee may consider such measures as providing covered trash receptacles in each yard, on each pier, and on board each vessel being repaired.

b. Inspections. The following areas shall be included in all inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

c. Employee Training. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The pollution prevention plan shall identify how often training will take place, but in all cases training must be held at least annually (once per calendar year). Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: used oil management; spent solvent management; proper disposal of spent abrasives; proper disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting and blasting procedures; and used battery management. Employees, independent contractors, and customers must be informed about BMPs and be required to perform in accordance with these practices. The plan must consider posting instructions, easy to read descriptions or graphic depictions of BMPs, spill control/clean-up equipment and emergency phone numbers in the work areas.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Water transportation facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 240.

Table 240.
Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

9 VAC 25-151-250. Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section apply to storm water discharges from facilities engaged in ship building and repairing and boat building and repairing (Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 373). (According to the U.S. Coast Guard, a vessel 65 feet or greater in length is referred to as a ship and a vessel smaller than 65 feet is a boat.)

B. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. In addition to the prohibitions listed in 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1, this section specifically prohibits nonstorm water discharges of wastewaters, such as bilge and ballast water, pressure wash water, sanitary wastes, and cooling water originating from vessels. The owners of such discharges must obtain coverage under a separate VPDES permit if discharged to surface waters or through a municipal separate storm sewer system.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

Drainage. A site map indicating the location of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling, engine maintenance and repair, vessel maintenance and repair, pressure washing, painting, sanding, blasting, welding, metal fabrication, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks, liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins), and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

2. Measures and Controls.

a. Good Housekeeping. The following areas must be specifically addressed, when applicable at a facility.

(1) Pressure Washing Area. When pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate VPDES permit.

(2) Blasting and Painting Areas. The plan must consider containing all blasting and painting activities to prevent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray from reaching the receiving water or the storm sewer system. The plan must describe measures taken at the facility to prevent or minimize the discharge of spent abrasive, paint chips, and paint into the receiving waterbody and storm sewer system. The permittee may consider hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris. Where required, a schedule for cleaning storm systems to remove deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips should be addressed within the plan. The plan should include any standard operating practices with regard to blasting and painting activities. Practices may include the prohibition of performing uncontained blasting and painting over open water or blasting and painting during windy conditions which can render containment ineffective.

(3) Material Storage Areas. All stored and containerized materials (fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) must be stored in a protected, secure location

away from drains and plainly labeled. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. The plan must specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for materials that are stored outdoors. Above ground storage tanks, drums, and barrels permanently stored outside must be delineated on the site map with a description of the containment measures in place to prevent leaks and spills. The permittee must consider implementing an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing, storage, and handling of potentially hazardous materials. Where abrasive blasting is performed, the plan must specifically include a discussion on the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility.

(4) Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. The permittee must consider performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal, prohibiting wet clean up practice where the practice would result in the exposure of pollutants to storm water, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

(5) Material Handling Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The permittee must consider covering fueling areas; using spill and overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area, preferably indoors or under a shed; and minimizing runon of storm water to material handling areas. Where applicable, the plan must address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, pipes, hoses, and soil chutes carrying wastewater from vessels.

(6) Drydock Activities. The plan must address the routine maintenance and cleaning of the drydock to minimize the potential for pollutants in the storm water runoff. The plan must describe the procedures for cleaning the accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and final cleanup after the vessel is removed and the dock is raised. Cleanup procedures for oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the drydock must also be included within the plan. The permittee must consider items such as sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from the accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain and cleanup any spills.

(7) General Yard Area. The plan must include a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc., must be routinely removed from the general yard area. The permittee must consider such measures as providing covered trash receptacles in each yard, on each pier, and on board each vessel being repaired.

b. Inspections. The following areas shall be included in all inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

c. Employee Training. Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: used oil management; spent solvent management; proper disposal of spent abrasives; proper disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting and blasting procedures; and used battery management. Employees, independent contractors, and customers must be informed about BMPs and be required to perform in accordance with these practices. The permittee should consider posting easy to read descriptions or graphic depictions of BMPs and emergency phone numbers in the work areas.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. There are no additional monitoring requirements beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 8 (Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality).

9 VAC 25-151-260. Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas, or Deicing Areas Located at Air Transportation Facilities.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from establishments and/or facilities including airports, air terminals, air carriers, flying fields, and establishments engaged in servicing or maintaining airports and/or aircraft (generally classified under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 45) which have vehicle maintenance shops, material handling facilities, equipment cleaning operations or airport and/or aircraft deicing/anti-icing operations. For the purpose of this section, the term "deicing" is defined as the process to remove frost, snow, or ice and "anti-icing" is the process which prevents the accumulation of frost, snow, or ice. Only those portions of the facility or establishment that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or deicing/anti-icing operations are addressed under this section.

B. Special Conditions

1. Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. In addition to those discharges prohibited under 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1, nonstorm water discharges including aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters, and dry weather discharges of deicing/anti-icing chemicals are not authorized by this permit. Dry weather discharges are those discharges generated by processes other than those included in the definition of storm water. The definition of storm water includes storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. All other discharges constitute nonstorm water discharges. Owners of nonstorm water discharges must obtain coverage under a separate VPDES permit if discharged to surface waters or through a municipal separate storm sewer system.

2. Releases of Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances and Oil. Each individual permittee is required to report spills as described at 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 2. If an airport authority is the sole permittee, then the sum total of all spills at the airport must be assessed against the reportable quantity. If the airport authority is a co-permittee with other deicing/anti-icing operators at the airport, such as numerous different airlines, the assessed amount must be the summation of spills by each co-permittee. If separate, distinct individual permittees exist at the airport, then the amount spilled by each separate permittee must be the assessed amount for the reportable quantity determination.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. Storm water pollution prevention plans developed for areas of the facility occupied by tenants of the airport shall be integrated with the plan for the entire airport. For the purposes of this permit, tenants of the airport facility include airline companies, fixed based operators and other parties which have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property which result in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity as described in paragraph 9 VAC 25-151-260-A. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

a. Drainage. A site map indicating the locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: aircraft and runway deicing/anti-icing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas; and storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance. The site map developed for the entire airport shall indicate the location of each tenant of the facility that conducts industrial activities as described in 9 VAC 25-151-260 A, and incorporate information from the tenants site map (including a description of industrial activities, significant materials exposed, and

existing management practices).

b. Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; aircraft and runway deicing/anti-icing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing/anti-icing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps); outdoor storage activities; loading and unloading operations; and onsite waste disposal. Facilities which conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall maintain a record of the types including the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and monthly quantities of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used. Tenants and fixed-base operators who conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion in the storm water pollution prevention plan for the entire facility.

2. Measures and Controls.

a. Good Housekeeping.

(1) Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. Permittees should ensure the maintenance of equipment is conducted in designated areas only and clearly identify these areas on the ground and delineate them on the site map. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangars). Management practices or equivalent measures such as performing maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the maintenance areas, draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal, preventing the practice of hosing down the apron or hangar floor, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling should be considered.

(2) Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. Permittees should ensure that cleaning of equipment is conducted in designated areas only and clearly identify these areas on the ground and delineate them on the site map. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment cleaning. Management practices such as performing cleaning operations indoors, and/or collecting the storm water runoff from the cleaning area and providing treatment or recycling should be considered.

(3) Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. The storage of aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of the storm water runoff from these areas. Management practices such as indoor storage of aircraft and ground vehicles, the use of drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks, and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding storage areas should be considered.

(4) Material Storage Areas. Storage units of all materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) must be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A," etc.). The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from storage areas. Management practices or equivalent measures such as indoor storage of materials, centralized storage areas for waste materials, and/or installation of berming and diking around storage areas should be considered for implementation.

(5) Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize the discharge of fuels to the storm sewer resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system. Where the discharge of fuels into the storm sewer cannot be prevented, the plan shall

indicate measures that will be employed to prevent or minimize the discharge of the contaminated runoff into receiving surface waters. Management practices or equivalent measures such as implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing sorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations), using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff should be considered.

b. Source Reduction. Owners who conduct aircraft and/or runway (including taxiways and ramps) deicing/anti-icing operations shall evaluate present operating procedures to consider alternative practices to reduce the overall amount of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used and/or lessen the environmental impact of the pollutant source.

(1) With regard to runway deicing operations, owners at a minimum, shall evaluate: present application rates to ensure against excessive over application; metered application of deicing chemical; pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installation of runway ice detection systems; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup; the use of substitute deicing compounds such as potassium acetate in lieu of ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and/or urea.

(2) In considering source reduction management practices for aircraft deicing operations, owners, at a minimum, should evaluate current application rates and practices to ensure against excessive over application, and consider pretreating aircraft with hot water prior to the application of a deicing chemical, thus reducing the overall amount of chemical used per operation.

Source reduction measures that the owner determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The plan shall provide a narrative explanation of the options considered and the reasoning for whether or not to implement them.

c. Management of Runoff. Owners that conduct aircraft and/or runway deicing/anti-icing operations shall also provide a narrative consideration of management practices to control or manage contaminated runoff from areas where deicing/anti-icing operations occur to reduce the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site. Structural controls such as establishing a centralized aircraft deicing facility, and/or collection of contaminated runoff for treatment or recycling should be considered. Collection and treatment alternatives include, but are not limited to, retention basins, detention basins with metered controlled release, Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) and/or disposal to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) by way of sanitary sewer or hauling tankers. Runoff management controls that the owner determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The plan should consider the recovery of deicing/anti-icing materials when these materials are applied during nonprecipitation events to prevent these materials from later becoming a source of storm water contamination. The plan shall provide a narrative explanation of the controls selected and the reasons for their selection.

d. Inspections. The inspection frequency shall be specified in the plan, but at a minimum be conducted once per month during deicing/anti-icing application periods for areas where deicing/anti-icing operations are being conducted.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. Pollutant loading estimates. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, airports that use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing/anti-icing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis shall prepare estimates for annual pollutant loadings resulting from discharges of spent deicing/anti-icing chemicals from the entire airport. The "average annual" usage rate of deicing/anti-icing chemicals is determined by averaging the

cumulative amount of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used by all owners at the airport facility in the 3 previous calendar years. The loading estimates shall reflect the amounts of deicing/anti-icing chemicals discharged to separate storm sewer systems or surface waters, prior to and after implementation of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan. Such estimates shall be reviewed by an environmental professional, and certified by such professional. By means of the certification, the environmental professional, having examined the facility's deicing/anti-icing procedures, and proposed control measures described in the storm water pollution prevention plan, shall attest that the loading estimates have been accurately prepared. Certified loading estimates are to be retained at the airport facility and attached to the storm water pollution prevention plan.

2. Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Airports that use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing/anti-icing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis shall sample their storm water discharges for the parameters listed in Table 260. The alternative certification provision of 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 6 is not applicable to discharges covered under this section. Outfalls must be monitored for all parameters listed below.

Table 260.
Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	1.5 mg/L
pH	within the range 6.0 to 9 s.u.

3. Quarterly Visual Examination of storm water quality. The requirement of 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 8 for quarterly visual examination of storm water quality is not applicable to discharges identified in 9 VAC 25-151-260 A.

9 VAC 25-151-270. Treatment Works.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including lands dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 9 VAC 25-31-730.

B. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. Prohibited nonstorm water discharges including sanitary and industrial wastewater, and equipment and vehicle washwaters are not authorized by this permit. The owners of such discharges must obtain coverage under a separate VPDES permit if discharged to surface waters or through a municipal separate storm sewer system.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities associated with treatment works: access roads/rail lines; loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; material handling sites; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices. The description shall specifically list any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and for each potential source, any pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g., acid, bases, and solvents, etc.) of concern shall

be identified.

2. Measures and Controls.

a. Inspections. The following areas shall be included in all inspections: access roads/rail lines, equipment storage and maintenance areas (both indoor and outdoor areas); fueling; material handling areas, residual treatment, storage, and disposal areas; and wastewater treatment areas.

b. Employee Training. The pollution prevention plan shall identify how often training will take place, but training should be held at least annually (once per calendar year). Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper procedures for using fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.

c. Nonstorm Water Discharges. For facilities that discharge vehicle and equipment washwaters to the sanitary sewer system, the operator of the sanitary system and associated treatment plant must be notified. In such cases, a copy of the notification letter must be attached to the plan. If an industrial user permit is issued under a pretreatment program, a reference to that permit must be in the plan. These provisions do not apply if the discharger and the operator of the treatment works receiving the discharge are the same. In all cases, any permit conditions must be considered in the plan. If vehicle and equipment washwaters are handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite), the disposal method must be described and all pertinent documentation (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) must be attached to the plan.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no numeric effluent limitations beyond those in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. There are no additional monitoring requirements beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 8 (Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality).

9 VAC 25-151-280. Food and Kindred Products Facilities.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. This section covers all storm water discharges from food and kindred products processing facilities (commonly identified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 20), including: meat products; dairy products; canned, frozen and preserved fruits, vegetables, and food specialties; grain mill products; bakery products; sugar and confectionery products; fats and oils; beverages; and miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products and tobacco products manufacturing (SIC Code 21). Sources of storm water include industrial plant yards; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for application or disposal of process wastewaters; sites used for storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residential treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; and storage areas where raw material and intermediate and finished products are exposed to storm water and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include the storage, loading, and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product.

B. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. In addition to the requirement of 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1, discharges of nonstorm water, including boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing/clean-out operations, to surface waters, or through municipal separate storm sewer systems, are not authorized by this permit. The owners of such discharges must obtain coverage under a separate VPDES wastewater discharge permit.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

a. Drainage. A site map indicating the locations of vents and stacks from cooking, drying, and similar operations, dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; and spoiled product and broken product container storage areas.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. In addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, the plan must also describe application/storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides, and others) used on plant grounds, including a description of pest control application and chemical storage practices.

2. Measures and Controls

Inspections. At a minimum, the following areas, where the potential for exposure to storm water exists, must be inspected: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Grain mill and fats and oils products facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 280-1 or 280-2.

Table 280-1.
Grain Mill Products Monitoring Requirements

Pollutant of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.5 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L

Table 280-2.
Fats and Oils Products Monitoring Requirements

Pollutant of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.5 mg/L
Nitrate Plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L

9 VAC 25-151-290. Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing Facilities.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from the following activities: Textile Mill Products, of and regarding facilities and establishments engaged in the preparation of fiber and subsequent manufacturing of yarn, thread, braids, twine, and cordage, the manufacturing of broad woven fabrics, narrow woven fabrics, knit fabrics, and carpets and rugs from yarn; processes involved in the dyeing and finishing of fibers, yarn fabrics, and knit apparel; the integrated manufacturing of knit apparel and other finished articles of yarn; the manufacturing of felt goods (wool), lace goods, nonwoven fabrics; miscellaneous textiles, and other apparel products (generally described by SIC codes 22 and 23). This section also covers facilities engaged in manufacturing finished leather and artificial leather products (SIC 31, except 3111).

B. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. In addition to the general prohibition of nonstorm waster discharges at 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1, discharges of wastewater such as wastewater as a result of wet processing, wastewaters resulting from any processes relating to the production process, reused or recycled water, and waters used in cooling towers are prohibited under this permit. Owners of such discharges to surface waters must obtain coverage under a separate VPDES permit.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: industry-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing, bonding carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, desizing, drawing, dyeing flocking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

2. Measures and Controls.

a. Good Housekeeping.

(1) Material Storage Areas. All stored and containerized materials (fuels, petroleum products, solvents, dyes, etc.) must be stored in a protected area, away from drains and clearly labeled. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from such storage areas. The plan should specify which materials are stored indoors and must provide a description of the containment area or enclosure for those materials which are stored outdoors. Above ground storage tanks, drums, and barrels permanently stored outside must be delineated on the site map with a description of the appropriated containment measures in place to prevent leaks and spills. The permittee may consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing, storage, and handling of potentially hazardous substances. In the case of storage of empty chemical drums and containers, permittees should employ practices which ensure that barrels are clean and residuals are not subject to contact with storm water, such practices may include triple-rinsing containers. The discharge waters from such washings must be collected and disposed of properly.

(2) Material Handling Area. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from materials handling operations and areas. The permittee may consider the use of spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; covering and enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. Where applicable, the plan must address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

(3) Fueling Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from fueling areas. The permittee may consider covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runon of storm water to the fueling area, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff and providing treatment or recycling.

(4) Above Ground Storage Tank Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from above ground storage tank areas. The permittee must consider storage tanks and their associated piping and valves. The permittee may consider: regular cleanup of these areas; preparation of a spill prevention control and countermeasure program; spill and overflow protection; minimizing runon of storm water from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; insertion of filters in adjacent catch basins; absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; use of dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

b. Inspections. Inspections shall include, but not be limited to, the following areas: all containment and storage areas, transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good housekeeping practices, management of process waste products, all structural and nonstructural management practices.

c. Employee Training. Employee training must, at a minimum address the following areas when applicable to a facility: use of reused/recycled waters; solvents management; proper disposal of dyes; proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; and general good housekeeping practices. Employees, independent contractors, and customers must be informed about BMPs and be required to perform in accordance with these practices. Copies of BMPs and any specific management plans, including emergency phone numbers, shall be posted in the work areas.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. There are no additional monitoring requirements beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 8 (Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality).

9 VAC 25-151-300. Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activities from facilities involved in the manufacturing of: wood kitchen cabinets (generally described by SIC code 2434); household furniture (generally described by SIC code 251); office furniture (generally described by SIC code 252); public buildings and related furniture (generally described by SIC code 253); partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures (generally described by SIC code 254); and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures (generally described by SIC code 259).

B. Special Conditions
Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. This section does not cover any discharge subject to process wastewater effluent limitation guidelines, including storm water that combines with process wastewater.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

Inspections. Inspections shall be conducted of the following: the integrity of storm water discharge diversions, conveyance systems, sediment control and collection systems, and containment structures; vegetative BMPs to determine if soil erosion has occurred; and material handling and storage areas and other potential sources of pollution for evidence of actual or potential pollutant discharges of contaminated storm water. Information must be maintained onsite and include the inspection date and time and the name of personnel conducting the visual inspection. The pollution prevention plan must be updated based on the results of each inspection.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. There are no additional monitoring requirements beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 8 (Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality).

9 VAC 25-151-310. Printing and Publishing Facilities.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water

discharges associated with industrial activity from the following types of facilities: newspaper, periodical, and book publishing or publishing and printing (SIC Codes 2711-2731); book printing (SIC Code 2732); miscellaneous publishing (SIC Code 2741); commercial printing, lithographic (SIC Code 2752); commercial printing, gravure (SIC Code 2754); commercial printing, not elsewhere classified (SIC Code 2759); manifold business forms, greeting cards, bankbooks, loose-leaf binders and devices, book binding and related work, and typesetting (SIC Codes 2761-2791); and, plate making and related services (SIC Code 2796).

B. Special Conditions. There are no additional special conditions beyond those found in 9 VAC 25-151-70 D.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Good Housekeeping.

a. Material Storage Areas. All stored and containerized materials (skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, and hazardous waste, empty drums, portable/mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, fuel oil, etc.) should be stored in a protected area, away from drains and properly labeled. The plan shall describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. The plan should specify which materials are stored indoors and shall provide a description of the containment area or enclosure for those materials which are stored outdoors. The permittee may consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing, storage, and handling of potentially hazardous substances. The permittee may consider indoor storage of the materials and/or installation of berming and diking of the area.

b. Material Handling Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from materials handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading/unloading materials). The permittee may consider the use of spill and overflow protection; covering fuel areas; covering and enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. Where applicable, the plan must address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, or wastewater.

c. Fueling Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from fueling areas. The permittee may consider covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runon of storm water to the fueling area, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff and providing treatment or recycling.

d. Above Ground Storage Tank Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from above ground storage tanks and their associated piping and valves. The permittee may consider: regular cleanup of these areas; preparation of a spill prevention control and countermeasure program; spill and overflow protection; minimizing runon of storm water from adjacent facilities and properties; restricting access to the area; insertion of filters in adjacent catch basins; absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; use of dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

2. Inspections. Inspections shall include, but are not limited to the following areas: all containment and material storage areas, fueling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment cleaning areas.

3. Employee Training. Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: spent solvent management; spill prevention and control; used oil management; fueling procedures; and general good housekeeping practices.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. There are no additional monitoring requirements beyond those

described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 8 (Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality).

9 VAC 25-151-320. Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from rubber and miscellaneous plastic products manufacturing facilities (SIC major group 30) and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, except jewelry, silverware, and plated ware (SIC major group 39, except 391).

B. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. Other than as provided in 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1, nonstorm water discharges are not authorized by this section.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

Measures and Controls. Facilities subject to EPCRA Section 313 should note the special requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 E 2. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls.

Special Requirements for All Rubber Products Manufacturers. All rubber products manufacturing facilities shall include specific measures and controls to minimize the discharge of zinc in their storm water discharges. The following possible sources of zinc shall be reviewed and the accompanying BMPs shall be included as appropriate in the storm water pollution prevention plan.

1. Inadequate Housekeeping. All permittees shall review the handling and storage of zinc bags at their facilities and consider the following BMPs for the pollution prevention plan: employee training regarding the handling and storage of zinc bags, indoor storage of zinc bags, thorough cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain, and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.
2. Zinc in Dumpsters. The following BMPs or equivalent measures shall be considered to reduce discharges of zinc from dumpsters: providing a cover for the dumpster; move the dumpster to an indoors location; or provide a lining for the dumpster.
3. Malfunctioning Dust Collectors or Baghouses. Permittees shall review dust collectors and baghouses as possible sources in zinc in storm water runoff. Improperly operating dust collectors or baghouses shall be replaced or repaired as appropriate. The pollution prevention plan shall also provide for regular maintenance of these facilities.
4. Grinding Operations. Permittees shall review dust generation from rubber grinding operations at their facility and, as appropriate, install a dust collection system.
5. Zinc Stearate Coating Operations. Permittees shall include in the pollution prevention plan appropriate measures to prevent and/or clean up drips or spills of zinc stearate slurry which may be released to the storm drain. Alternate compounds to zinc stearate shall also be considered.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Rubber product manufacturing facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 320.

Table 320
Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

9 VAC 25-151-330. Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from the following activities: leather tanning, currying and finishing (commonly identified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 3111). Discharges from facilities that make fertilizer solely from leather scraps and leather dust are also covered under this section.

B. Special Conditions. There are no special conditions for this section beyond those in 9 VAC 25-151-70 D.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.
    a. Drainage. A site map indicating the locations of processing and storage areas for activities associated with beamhouse, tanyard, retan-wet finishing and dry finishing operations, and haul roads, access roads and rail spurs.
    b. Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. A narrative description of potential pollutant sources including but not limited to outdoor storage activities, including but not limited to: temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine cured hides, chemical drums, bags, containers and above ground tanks, leather dust, scraps, trimmings and shavings, spent solvents, extraneous hide substances and hair, and empty chemical containers and bags; floor sweepings and washings; and refuse and waste piles and sludge.
2. Measures and Controls.
    a. Good Housekeeping.
        (1) Storage Areas for Raw, Semiprocessed, or Finished Tannery By-products. Pallets and/or bales of raw, semiprocessed or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings, etc.) should be stored indoors or protected by polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage area or other suitable means. Materials should be placed on an impermeable surface, the area should be enclosed or bermed or other equivalent measures should be employed to prevent runon and runoff of storm water.
        (2) Material Storage Areas. Label storage units of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials). Maintain such containers and units in good condition. Describe measures that prevent or minimize contact with storm water. The facility must consider indoor storage, installation of berming and diking around the area, and/or other equivalent measures to prevent runon and runoff of storm water.
        (3) Buffing/Shaving Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff with leather dust from buffing/shaving areas. The permittee may consider dust collection enclosures, preventive inspection/maintenance programs or other appropriate preventive measures.
        (4) Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. Exposed receiving, unloading and storage areas for hides and chemical supplies should be protected by a suitable cover, diversion of drainage to the process sewer, grade berming or curbing area to prevent runon of storm water or other appropriate preventive measures. Materials must be plainly labeled and maintained in

good condition.

(5) Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment. The plan must describe measures that minimize contact of storm water with contaminated equipment. Equipment should be protected by suitable cover, diversion of drainage to the process sewer, thorough cleaning prior to storage or other appropriate preventive measures.

(6) Waste Management. The plan must describe measures that prevent contamination of the storm water runoff from waste storage areas. The permittee may consider inspection/maintenance programs or other equivalent measures for leaking containers or spills, covering dumpsters, moving waste management activities indoors, covering waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene, and minimizing storm water runon by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

b. Inspections. The following areas shall be included in all inspections: leather processing areas, storage areas for chemicals, including but not limited to above ground tanks, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, loading and unloading areas, waste management areas and other potential sources of pollution for evidence of actual or potential discharges of contaminated storm water. Qualified personnel are required to conduct quarterly inspections of all Best Management Practices (BMPs). The inspections shall include an assessment of the effectiveness and need for maintenance of storm water roofing and covers, dikes and curbs, discharge diversions, sediment control and collection systems and all other BMPs.

c. Employee Training. Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: general good housekeeping practices, spill prevention and control, waste management, inspections, preventive maintenance, detection of nonstorm water discharges and other areas.

d. Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures. The plan must address spills, monitoring, and BMP inspection and maintenance activities. BMPs which were ineffective must be reported and the date of their corrective action recorded. Employees must report incidents of leaking fluids to facility management and these reports must be incorporated into the plan.

e. Management of Runoff. The plan shall consider management practices, such as berms for uncovered storage areas, uncovered loading and unloading areas, above ground liquid storage and waste management areas. The installation of detention ponds must also be considered.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Leather tanning and finishing facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 330.

Table 330
Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.5 mg/L

9 VAC 25-151-340. Fabricated Metal Products Industry.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the fabricated metals industry listed below, except for electrical related industries: fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment, SIC 34, and jewelry, silverware, and plated ware (SIC Code 391).

B. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. This permit does not authorize the discharge of process wastewater. Certain nonstorm discharges identified in 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1 are authorized under this permit.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cob, chemicals, scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, brazing, etc; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingots pieces, refuse and waste piles.

2. Measures and Controls.

a. Good Housekeeping. Permittees should address the following areas in the manner described.

(1) Raw Steel Handling Storage. Include measures controlling or recovering scrap metals, fines, and iron dust, including measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

(2) Paints and Painting Equipment. Consider control measures to prevent or minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment from exposure to storm water.

b. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. The following areas should be addressed in the manner described.

(1) Metal Fabricating Areas. Include measures for maintaining clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use of dry clean-up techniques should be considered in the plan.

(2) Storage Areas for Raw Metal. Include measures to keep these areas free of conditions that could cause spills or leakage of materials. Storage areas should be maintained for easy access in case spill clean up is necessary. Stored materials should be able to be identified correctly and quickly.

(3) Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas. Include measures to prevent spills and leaks; plan for quick remedial clean up and instruct employees on clean-up techniques and procedures.

(4) Storage of Equipment. Include measures for preparing equipment for storage and the proper method to store equipment including protecting with covers, storing indoors. The plan should include clean-up measures for equipment that will be stored outdoors to remove potential pollutants.

(5) Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas. The plan should include measures that identify controls particularly for storage of metal working fluids.

(6) Cleaners and Rinse Water. The plan should include measures to control and cleanup spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners; control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations, prevent exposure of recyclable wastes; and employ substitute cleaners when possible.

(7) Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations. Consider using devices or monitoring equipment to detect and control leaks and overflows, including the installation of perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or other equivalent measures.

(8) Chemical Storage Areas. Identify proper storage that prevents storm water contamination and prevents accidental spillage. The plan should include a program to inspect containers, and identify proper disposal and spill controls.

c. Inspections. Metal fabricators shall at a minimum include the following areas for inspection:

raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, fueling and maintenance areas, and waste management areas.

d. Sediment and Erosion Control. Metal fabricators must include in their plan measures to minimize erosion related to the high volume of traffic from heavy equipment for delivery to and from the facility and for equipment operating at the facility on a daily basis such as forklifts, cranes, etc.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Metal fabricating facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Tables 340-1 and 340-2. The monitoring requirements are subdivided into two classifications to determine pollutants of concern: (1) fabricated metal products except coating and (2) fabricated metal coating and engraving.

Table 340-1.
Monitoring Requirements for Fabricated Metal Products Except Coating

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

Table 340-2.
Monitoring Requirements for Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

9 VAC 25-151-350. Facilities That Manufacture Transportation Equipment, Industrial, or Commercial Machinery.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges associated with transportation equipment, industrial or commercial machinery manufacturing facilities (commonly described by SIC Major Group 35 except SIC 357, and SIC Major Group 37, except SIC 373). Sources of storm water associated with industrial activity include: industrial plant yards; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for application or disposal of process wastewaters; sites used for storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas for raw material and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water.

B. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. There are no additional requirements other than those in 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.
Drainage. A site map indicating the locations of vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.
2. Measures and Controls.

a. Inspections. At a minimum, the following areas, where the potential for exposure to storm water exists, must be inspected: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; and vents and stacks from industrial activities.

b. Employee Training. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, material management practices, unloading/loading practices, outdoor storage areas, waste management practices, proper handling procedures of hazardous waste, and improper connections to the storm sewer. At a minimum, this training should be provided annually.

c. Nonstorm Water Discharges. For facilities that discharge wastewater, other than solely domestic wastewater, to the sanitary sewer system, the permittee must notify the operator of the sanitary sewer and associated treatment works of its discharge. In such cases, a copy of a notification letter must be attached to the plan. Any specific permit conditions must be considered in the plan.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. There are no additional monitoring requirements beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 8 (Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality).

9 VAC 25-151-360. Facilities That Manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture: electronic and other electrical equipment and components, except computer equipment (SIC major group 36);measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical and optical goods; watches and clocks (SIC major group 38) and computer and office equipment (SIC code 357).

B. Special Conditions
Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. Other than as provided in 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1, nonstorm water discharges are not authorized by this permit.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. There are no additional monitoring requirements beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 8 (Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality).

9 VAC 25-151-370. Nonclassified Facilities.

A. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements of this section shall apply to all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that: meet the definition of storm water associated

with industrial activity (9 VAC 25-151-10), cannot be classified in another industrial sector of this permit (9 VAC 25-151-90 through 9 VAC 25-151-360), and are not excluded from permit coverage elsewhere in this permit; or the Director has designated as needing a storm water permit under 9 VAC 25-31-120 A.

B. Special Conditions
Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. Other than as provided in 9 VAC 25-151-70 D 1, nonstorm water discharges are not authorized by this permit.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the requirements of 9 VAC 25-151-80 D.

D. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 B.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. There are no additional monitoring requirements beyond those described in 9 VAC 25-151-70 C 8 (Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality).

Attachment 3

FACT SHEET **11/16/98**

ISSUANCE OF A GENERAL VPDES PERMIT
TO DISCHARGE TO STATE WATERS AND STATE
CERTIFICATION UNDER THE STATE WATER CONTROL LAW

The Virginia State Water Control Board has under consideration the issuance of a general permit for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity. This general permit will replace the general permits VAR1, VAR2 and VAR3 which expire June 30, 1999. Owners covered under the expiring general permits, who wish to continue to discharge under a general permit, must register for coverage under the new general permit.

Permit Number: VAR5
Name of Permittee: Any owner in the Commonwealth of Virginia agreeing to be regulated under the terms of this general permit.
Facility Location: Commonwealth of Virginia
Receiving Waters: Surface waters within the boundaries of the Commonwealth of Virginia, except waters specifically named in Board regulations or policies which prohibit such discharges.

On the basis of preliminary review and application of lawful standards and regulations, the State Water Control Board proposes to issue the general permit subject to certain conditions and has prepared a draft permit. The Board has determined that this category of discharges is appropriately controlled under a general permit. The category of discharges to be included involves subcategories of facilities with the same or similar types of operations and the facilities discharge the same or similar types of wastes. The draft general permit requires that all covered facilities within a particular subcategory meet standardized permit conditions and monitoring requirements. This general permit also provides dates for compliance with the terms of the permit and for submitting monitoring data where required. This permit will maintain the Water Quality Standards adopted by the Board.

Persons may comment in writing on the proposed issuance of the general permit within 60 days from **August 17, 1998 and not later than 4:00 pm October 16, 1998**. Comments should be addressed to the contact person listed below. Comments shall include the name, address, and telephone number of the writer, and shall contain a complete, concise statement of the factual basis for comments. Only those comments received within this period will be considered by the Board.

All pertinent information is on file and may be inspected, and arrangements made for copying by contacting Richard Ayers at:

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 10009
Richmond, Virginia 23240
(804) 698-4075

A public hearing will be held on this draft permit on September 24, 1998. Notice of the public hearing will be published in newspapers and in the Virginia Register. Following the public hearing comment period, the Board will make its determinations regarding the proposed issuance.

Administrative

The general permit will have a fixed term of five (5) years effective June 30, 1999. Every authorization to discharge under this general permit will expire at the same time. Discharges will be covered under the general permit upon approval of the Registration Statement and delivery of a copy of the general permit to the applicant.

This general permit does not apply to any new or increased discharge that will result in significant effects to the receiving waters. That determination is made in accordance with the State Water Control Board's

Antidegradation Policy contained in the Virginia Water Quality Standards, 9 VAC 25-260-10 et seq. Antibacksliding will also be considered prior to granting coverage under this general permit to operations currently discharging under another VPDES permit.

If an applicant for a discharge appears to qualify for this general permit, the applicant will be required to submit a general permit registration statement. The Department will review the registration statements received and either send a copy of the general permit to those that qualify, or send a copy of the application for an individual permit to those that do not qualify.

Activities covered under this general permit

The permit covers storm water discharges associated with industrial activity to surface waters of the Commonwealth, including discharges through municipal separate storm sewer systems. The permit is intended to cover discharges from the industrial activities listed in Table 1. Owners/operators of facilities currently covered under the 1994 industrial storm water general permits who wish to obtain coverage under this general permit must submit a registration statement to be covered under this permit.

Table 1.
INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER CATEGORIES - STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODES

Storm Water Discharges From:	**SIC Codes**
A - Timber Products Facilities	Major Group 24 (except 2434)
B - Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities	Major Group 26
C - Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities	Major Group 28 and 3952 (part not in X)
D - Asphalt Paving, Roofing Materials, and Lubricant Manufacturing Facilities	2951, 2952, 2992
E - Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing Facilities	Major Group 32 (except 3273)
F - Primary Metals Facilities	Major Group 33
G - Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities	Major Group 10 (except 1081)
H - Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	Major Group 12
I - Oil and Gas Extraction Facilities and Petroleum Refineries	Major Group 13 and 2911 in part
J - Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities	RCRA Subtitle C
K - Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps	RCRA Subtitle D
L - Automobile Salvage Yards	5015
M - Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities	5093
N - Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities	
O - Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations and Terminals, Rail Transportation Facilities and United States Postal Service Transportation Facilities	Major Groups 40, 41, 42, 43, and 5171

Storm Water Discharges From:	**SIC Codes**
P - Water Transportation Facilities That Have Vehicle Maintenance Shops and/or Equipment Cleaning Operations	Major Group 44
Q - Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards	373
R - Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas or Deicing Areas located at Air Transportation Facilities	Major Group 45
S - Wastewater Treatment Works	4952
T - Food and Kindred Products Facilities	Major Groups 20 and 21
U - Textile Mills, Apparel and other Fabric Product Manufacturing Facilities	Major Groups 22, 23, 31 (except 3111)
V - Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities	Major Group 25 and 2434
W - Printing and Publishing Facilities	Major Group 27
X - Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Facilities	Major Groups 30 and 39 (except 391)
Y - Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities	3111
Z - Fabricated Metal Products Industry	Major Group 34 and 391
AA - Facilities That Manufacture Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery	Major Group 35 (except 357), Major Group 37 (except 373)
AB - Facilities That Manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods	Major Groups 36, 38, and 357
AC - Facilities Not Elsewhere Classified	

This permit covers storm water discharges from a wide variety of industrial activities. Because the conditions which affect the presence of pollutants in storm water discharges vary among industries, the permit contains industry-specific sections that describe the storm water pollution prevention plan requirements, the numeric effluent limitation requirements and the monitoring requirements for that industry.

The volume and quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity will depend on a number of factors, including the industrial activities occurring at the facility, the nature of precipitation, and the degree of surface imperviousness. Pollutants in storm water discharges from industrial plants may be reduced using the following methods: eliminating pollution sources, implementing Best Management Practices to prevent pollution, using traditional storm water management practices, and providing end-of-pipe treatment.

This VPDES general permit follows the basic framework of the U.S. EPA multi-sector general permit published in the Federal Register on September 29, 1995 (60 FR 50804) and modified on July 11, 1997 (62 FR 37448) and October 22, 1997 (62 FR 54950). Readers are referred to the Federal Register for details on the profiles of the various industrial sectors, reviews of pollutants found in storm water, selection of analytical monitoring parameters, estimated costs for pollution prevention measures, and storm water pollution control options for each industry type.

There are certain industrial activities that are covered by the EPA multi-sector general permit that are not covered by this general permit. The State Water Control Board already has adopted general permits for ready-mix

concrete plants and nonmetallic mineral mining operations. Therefore, these industrial categories will not be included in this industrial storm water general permit. Facilities in these categories are able to obtain coverage for storm water discharges under the category-specific general permits. Those general permits contain requirements and conditions comparable to those in this permit. Another industrial category excluded from this permit that is included in the EPA multi-sector general permit is coal mines and mining related activities subject to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). Point source discharges from SMCRA coal mines are regulated by the Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy's Division of Mined Land Reclamation. This delegation of authority is recognized in the VPDES Permit Regulation in 9 VAC 25-31-940. Only those coal mine related activities that are exempt from SMCRA and the DMME individual permit program are eligible for coverage under this general permit.

In the case where a facility has industrial activities occurring onsite which are described by any of the subcategories in the general permit, those industrial activities are considered to be co-located industrial activities. Storm water discharges from co-located industrial activities are authorized by this permit, provided that the permittee complies with any and all additional pollution prevention plan and monitoring requirements applicable to the co-located industrial activity. The permittees are required to determine which additional pollution prevention plan and monitoring requirements are applicable to the co-located industrial activity by examining the narrative descriptions of each coverage section of the permit (Discharges Covered Under This Section).

Limitations on Coverage

Because of the broad scope of this permit, most industrial activities currently regulated under the VPDES storm water program could be covered by the permit. There are, however, several types of storm water discharges which are not covered under this permit. Discharges into waterbodies where a discharge is restricted or prohibited by another policy or regulation of the State Water Control Board are not authorized by this general permit. Storm water discharges subject to an existing individual VPDES permit are generally not covered under this permit. In most cases, these discharges are more appropriately covered under terms and conditions of their existing permit. These discharges may be covered under this general permit only when the existing individual permit has expired, or been terminated at the permittee's request, and only when the expired, or terminated, permit did not contain numeric effluent limitations more stringent than those in this permit. Ready-mix concrete plants and nonmetallic mineral mines must apply for coverage under their industry-specific general permits. Construction activities are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

Other discharges of storm water that are not authorized under the general permit are:

a. Discharges that are not within the industrial sectors identified in Table 1;

b. Discharges that are mixed with sources of nonstorm water unless the nonstorm water component of the discharge is listed below or is in compliance with a different VPDES permit;

c. Discharges that are located at a facility where a VPDES permit has been terminated (other than at the request of the permittee) or denied;

d. Discharges that the Director has determined to be or may reasonably be expected to be contributing to a violation of a water quality standard;

e. Discharges subject to storm water effluent guidelines not described in the permit; and

f. Discharges from inactive mining, inactive landfills, or inactive oil and gas operations occurring on federal lands where an owner cannot be identified.

The following nonstorm water discharges may be authorized by this permit provided the nonstorm water component of the discharge is in compliance with this general permit: discharges from fire fighting activities; fire hydrant flushings; potable water sources including waterline flushings; drinking fountain water, uncontaminated compressor condensate, irrigation drainage; lawn watering; routine external building washdown that does not use detergents or other compounds; pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used; air conditioning

condensate; uncontaminated springs; uncontaminated ground water; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents.

All other nonstorm water discharges, whether mixed with storm water or not, must be in compliance with a VPDES permit (other than this general permit) issued for the discharge.

No exposure exemption. Industrial facilities that would otherwise be required to have a storm water permit have the option to certify that their storm water discharges meet the definition of no exposure and therefore do not require a VPDES permit. If all industrial materials or activities are protected by a storm resistant cover so that they are not exposed to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff, then they can qualify for the no exposure exemption. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, or waste products, however packaged. To establish that the facility meets the definition of no exposure, an owner must submit a written certification to the Department stating that there are no discharges of storm water contaminated by exposure to industrial activities or materials from the facility. Owners are required to allow the Department, or the municipality where the facility discharges into a municipal separate storm sewer system, to inspect the facility and allow the Department or the municipality to make such inspection reports publicly available upon request. If there is a change in circumstances which causes exposure of industrial activities or materials to storm water, the owner must comply immediately with all the storm water program requirements of 9 VAC 25-31-120, including applying for and obtaining coverage under a VPDES permit.

Permit effluent limitations and monitoring requirements

Numeric effluent limitations: Five types of storm water discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines may be covered under this general permit. These discharges include contaminated storm water runoff from timber products facilities, phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities, runoff associated with asphalt paving or roofing emulsion production, runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities and coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities. These limitations are required under the VPDES permit regulation, 9 VAC 25-31-220 A, and EPA's storm water effluent limitation guidelines in the Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR Part 429, Part 418, Part 443, Part 411 and Part 423. The effluent limitations for the five discharge categories are listed in Table 2.

Table 2.
Numeric Effluent Limitations

Industrial Sector	Effluent Characteristics	Effluent Limitations
Coal Pile Runoff at any covered facility	Total Suspended Solids	50 mg/L daily max
	pH	within the range 6.0 to 9.0 s.u.
Timber Products	pH	within the range 6.0 to 9.0 s.u.
	debris	no discharge of debris
Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing	Total Phosphorus (as P)	105 mg/L daily max 35 mg/L 30 day avg.
	Fluoride	75 mg/L daily max 25 mg/L 30 day avg.
Asphalt Paving and Roofing Emulsions	Total Suspended Solids	23 mg/L daily max 15 mg/L 30 day avg.

Industrial Sector	Effluent Characteristics	Effluent Limitations
	Oil and Grease	15 mg/L daily max 10 mg/L 30 day avg.
	pH	within the range 6.0 to 9.0 s.u.
Cement Manufacturing	Total Suspended Solids	50 mg/L daily max
	pH	within the range 6.0 to 9.0 s.u.

Coal Pile Runoff. This permit establishes effluent limitations of 50 mg/L total suspended solids and a pH range of 6.0-9.0 for coal pile runoff. Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of coal pile runoff associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event is not subject to the 50 mg/L limitation for total suspended solids. The permit extends these effluent limitations to all industrial operations that discharge coal pile runoff, where the coal pile is at a plant in one of the industrial sectors listed in Table 1). DEQ has adopted these technology-based pH limitations in this general permit in accordance with setting limits on a case-by-case basis as allowed under 9 VAC 25-31-220 A. These case-by-case limits are derived by transferring the known achievable technology from an effluent guideline to a similar type of discharge. When developing these technology-based limitations, variables such as rainfall pH, sizes of coal piles, pollutant characteristics, and runoff volume were considered. Therefore, these variables need not be considered again. As discussed above, these pH limitations are technology-based and are not based on water quality. Steam electric generating facilities must comply with these limitations upon submittal of the registration statement. All other types of facilities must comply with this requirement as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than March 26, 2000. Facilities with treatment works for coal pile runoff are expected to meet the limitations.

Discharge monitoring requirements: The permit contains three general types of monitoring requirements: compliance monitoring for effluent guidelines compliance; analytical monitoring; and visual examinations of storm water discharges. These are minimum monitoring requirements and if a permittee so chooses, he may conduct additional sampling to acquire more data to improve the statistical validity of the results. Through increased analytical or visual monitoring the permittee may be able to better ascertain the effectiveness of their pollution prevention plan.

Compliance monitoring: Compliance monitoring requirements are imposed under this permit to ensure that discharges subject to numerical effluent limitations under the storm water effluent limitations guidelines are in compliance with those limitations. All samples are to be grabs taken within the first 30 minutes of discharge where practicable, but in no case later than the first hour of discharge. The samples are to be taken from the discharges subject to the numeric effluent limitations prior to mixing with other discharges. Discharges covered under this permit which are subject to numeric effluent limitations are not eligible for the low concentration, alternative certification or representative discharges sampling waiver provisions of the permit.

In addition to the analytical results, permittees are required to provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

Analytical monitoring requirements: Certain industrial sectors are required to conduct monitoring of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity for pollutants of concern. In some cases, the monitoring is applicable only to a subsector rather than the entire industrial sector. Analytical monitoring requirements involve laboratory chemical analyses of samples collected by the permittee. Table 3 lists the industrial sectors, or subsectors, and the parameters associated with them.

Table 3.
Analytical Monitoring Requirements

Storm Water Discharges From:	Effluent Parameters
General Sawmills and Planing Mills	TSS, Zn
Wood Preserving Facilities	As, Cu, Cr
Log Storage and Handling Facilities	TSS
Hardwood Dimension, Flooring and Special Products Mills	TSS
Paperboard Mills	BOD_5
Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing Facilities	NO2+NO3, TKN, Fe, Zn, P
Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing Facilities	Al, Fe, TKN, NO2+NO3
Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfume Manufacturing Facilities	TKN, NO2+NO3, Zn
Plastics, Synthetics and Resins Manufacturing Facilities	Zn
Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials Manufacturing Facilities	TSS
Clay Products Manufacturing Facilities	Al
Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturing Facilities	TSS, pH, Fe
Steel Works, Blast Furnaces and Rolling and Finishing Mills	Al, Zn
Iron and Steel Foundries	TSS, Al, Cu, Fe, Zn
Rolling, Drawing and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals	Cu, Zn
Nonferrous Foundries	Zn, Cu
Active Copper Mines	TSS
Coal Mines and Coal Mine-Related Facilities	Al, Fe, TSS
Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage or Disposal Facilities	TKN, TOC, TSS, As, Cd, CN, Pb, Hg, Se, Ag
Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps	TSS, Fe
Automobile Salvage Yards	TSS, Al, Fe, Pb
Scrap Recycling and Waste and Recycling Facilities	TSS, Al, Cu, Cd, Cr, Fe, Pb, Zn
Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities	Fe
Vehicle Maintenance Areas and Equipment Cleaning Areas of Water Transportation Facilities	Al, Fe, Zn
Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas or From Airport Deicing Operations located at Air Transportation Facilities	BOD_5, TKN, pH
Grain Mills	TKN, TSS
Fats and Oils Products Facilities	TSS, BOD_5, TKN, NO2+NO3

Storm Water Discharges From:	Effluent Parameters
Rubber Product Manufacturing Facilities	Zn
Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities	TKN
Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities	Al, Fe, Zn
Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving Facilities	Zn

Analytical monitoring is to be conducted semiannually by grab samples collected during the second and fourth years of coverage under the general permit. Samples are to be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The required 72-hour storm event interval may be waived by the permittee where the preceding measurable storm event did not result in a measurable discharge from the facility. The 72-hour requirement may also be waived by the permittee where the permittee documents that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the season when sampling is being conducted. The grab sample must be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the discharger must submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable. A minimum of one grab is required. Where the discharge to be sampled contains both storm water and nonstorm water, the facility is required to sample the storm water component of the discharge at a point upstream of the location where the nonstorm water mixes with the storm water, if practicable.

In addition to the analytical results, permittees are required to provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

This permit requires analytical monitoring for discharges from certain classes of industrial facilities. Industries may reduce the level of pollutants in storm water runoff from their sites through the development and proper implementation of a storm water pollution prevention plan. Analytical monitoring is a means by which to measure the concentration of a pollutant in a storm water discharge. Because these pollutants have been reported at or above benchmark levels, DEQ is requiring monitoring after the pollution prevention plan has been implemented to assess the effectiveness of the pollution prevention plan and to help ensure that a reduction of pollutants is realized. Analytical results are quantitative and therefore can be used to compare results from discharge to discharge and to quantify the improvement in storm water quality attributable to the storm water pollution prevention plan, or to identify a pollutant that is not being successfully controlled by the plan. The results of the analytical monitoring are not intended to be used to evaluate actual or potential exceedances of instream water quality criteria. This permit only requires analytical monitoring for the industry sectors or subsectors that demonstrated a potential to discharge pollutants at concentrations of concern.

To determine the industry sectors and subsectors that would be subject to analytical monitoring requirements contained in the general permit, DEQ relied primarily upon the fact sheet prepared for the 1995 EPA multi-sector general permit (60 FR 50804). In developing their multi-sector general permit, EPA reviewed the data submitted in accordance with the 1990 group storm water permit application process. This information helped identify potential pollutants that may be present in the storm water discharges.

To determine when analytical monitoring would be required, EPA established "benchmark" concentrations for the pollutant parameters on which monitoring results had been received. The "benchmarks" are the pollutant concentrations above which EPA determined represents a level of concern. The level of concern is a concentration at which a storm water discharge could potentially impair, or contribute to impairing water quality or affect human health from ingestion of water or fish. The benchmarks are also viewed by EPA as a level below which there is little potential for water quality concern. As such, the benchmarks also provide an appropriate level

to determine whether a facility's storm water pollution prevention measures are successfully implemented. The benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations and should not be interpreted or adopted as such. These values are merely levels which EPA has used to determine if a storm water discharge from any given facility merits further monitoring to insure that the facility has been successful in implementing a storm water pollution prevention plan. As such these levels represent a target concentration for a facility to achieve through implementation of pollution prevention measures at the facility. Based on an evaluation of the EPA fact sheet and the industrial sector-specific analytical monitoring requirements, DEQ added benchmark values for two additional parameters, total organic carbon and total kjeldahl nitrogen. Table 4 lists the parameter benchmark values.

Table 4
Parameter Benchmark Values

Parameter Name	Benchmark Level	Source
Biochemical Oxygen Demand(5 day)	30 mg/L	4
Chemical Oxygen Demand	120 mg/L	5
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L	7
Oil and Grease	15 mg/L	8
Total Organic Carbon (added by DEQ)	110 mg/L	8
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (added by DEQ)	1.5 mg/l	7
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	7
Total Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L	6
pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.	4
Acrylonitrile (c)	7.55 mg/L	2
Aluminum, Total (pH 6.5-9)	0.75 mg/L	1
Ammonia	19 mg/L	1
Antimony, Total	0.636 mg/L	9
Arsenic, Total (c)	0.16854 mg/L	9
Benzene	0.01 mg/L	10
Beryllium, Total (c)	0.13 mg/L	2
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	3 mg/L	3
Cadmium, Total (H)	0.0159 mg/L	9
Chloride	860 mg/L	1
Copper, Total (H)	0.0636 mg/L	9
Dimethyl Phthalate	1.0 mg/L	11
Ethylbenzene	3.1 mg/L	3
Fluoranthene	0.042 mg/L	3

Parameter Name	Benchmark Level	Source
Fluoride	1.8 mg/L	6
Iron, Total	1.0 mg/L	12
Lead, Total (H)	0.0816 mg/L	1
Manganese	1.0 mg/L	13
Mercury, Total	0.0024 mg/L	1
Nickel, Total (H)	1.417 mg/L	1
PCB-1016 (c)	0.000127 mg/L	9
PCB-1221 (c)	0.10 mg/L	10
PCB-1232 (c)	0.000318 mg/L	9
PCB-1242 (c)	0.00020 mg/L	10
PCB-1248 (c)	0.002544 mg/L	9
PCB-1254 (c)	0.10 mg/L	10
PCB-1260 (c)	0.000477 mg/L	9
Phenols, Total	1.0 mg/L	11
Pyrene (PAH,c)	0.01 mg/L	10
Selenium, Total (*)	0.2385 mg/L	9
Silver, Total (H)	0.0318 mg/L	9
Toluene	10.0 mg/L	3
Trichloroethylene (c)	0.0027 mg/L	3
Zinc, Total (H)	0.117 mg/L	1

Sources
1. "EPA Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria." Acute Aquatic Life Freshwater
2. "EPA Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria." LOEL Acute Freshwater
3. "EPA Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria." Human Health Criteria for Consumption of Water and Organisms
4. Secondary Treatment Regulations (40 CFR 133)
5. Factor of 4 times BOD5 concentration - North Carolina benchmark
6. North Carolina storm water benchmark derived from NC Water Quality Standards
7. National Urban Runoff Program (NURP) median concentration
8. Median concentration of Storm Water Effluent Limitation Guideline (40 CFR Part 419)
9. Minimum Level (ML) based upon highest Method Detection Limit (MDL) times a factor of 3.18
10. Laboratory derived Minimum Level (ML)
11. Discharge limitations and compliance data
12. "EPA Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria." Chronic Aquatic Life Freshwater
13. Colorado - Chronic Aquatic Life Freshwater? Water Quality Criteria

Notes:
(*) Limit established for oil and gas exploration and production facilities only.
(c) carcinogen
(H) hardness dependent
(PAH) Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon

Assumptions:
Receiving water temperature - 20 C
Receiving water pH - 7.8
Receiving water hardness CaCO3 100 mg/L
Receiving water salinity 20 g/kg
Acute to Chronic Ratio (ACR) - 10

As can be seen in Table 4, benchmark concentrations were determined based upon a number of existing standards or other sources to represent a level above which water quality concerns could arise. EPA also sought to develop values which can realistically be measured and achieved by industrial facilities. Moreover, storm water discharges with pollutant concentrations occurring below these levels would not warrant further analytical monitoring due to their de minimis potential effect on water quality.

The primary source of benchmark concentrations is EPA's National Water Quality Criteria, published in 1986 (often referred to as the "Gold Book"). For the majority of the benchmarks, EPA chose to use the acute aquatic life, fresh water ambient water quality criteria. These criteria represent maximum concentration values for a pollutant which, if exceeded, could cause acute effects on aquatic life such as mortality in a short period of time. Where acute criteria values were not available, EPA used the lowest observed effect level (LOEL) acute fresh water value. The LOEL values represent the lowest concentration of a pollutant that results in an adverse effect over a short period of time. These two acute freshwater values were selected as benchmark concentrations if the value was not below the approved method detection limit as listed in 40 CFR Part 136 and the value was not substantially above the concentration which EPA believes a facility can attain through the implementation of a storm water pollution prevention plan. These acute freshwater values best represent, on a national basis, the highest concentrations at which typical fresh water species can survive exposures of pollutants for short durations (i.e., a storm discharge event).

Acute freshwater criteria do not exist for a number of parameters on which EPA received data. For these parameters, EPA selected benchmark values from several other references. The benchmark concentrations for five day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) and for pH are determined based upon the secondary wastewater treatment regulations (40 CFR 133.102). EPA believes that the BOD_5 value of 30 mg/L is a reasonable concentration below which adverse effects in receiving waters under wet weather flow conditions should not occur. EPA also believes, that given group application data on BOD_5, this value should be readily achievable by industrial storm water dischargers. The benchmark value for pH is a range of 6.0-9.0 standard units. EPA believes this level, given the group application data, is reasonably achievable by industrial storm water dischargers and represents and acceptable range within which aquatic life impacts will not occur. The benchmark concentration for chemical oxygen demand (COD) is based upon the State of North Carolina benchmark values for storm water discharges, and is a factor of four times the BOD_5 benchmark concentration. EPA has concluded that COD is generally discharged in domestic wastewater at four times the concentration of BOD_5 without causing adverse impacts on aquatic life. EPA selected the median concentration from the National Urban Runoff Program as the benchmark for total suspended solids (TSS), total kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN)(DEQ) and for nitrate plus nitrite as nitrogen. EPA believes the median concentration, which is the mid-point concentration (half the samples are above this level and half are below) represents concentration above which water quality concerns may result. For TSS a value of 100mg/L is similar to the storm water benchmark used by North Carolina for storm water permits, and given the group application data, should be readily achievable by industry with implementation of BMPs, many of which are designed for the purpose of controlling TSS. EPA also believes, given the group application data, that

there is a relationship between TSS and the amount of exposed industrial activity and that industrial activities even in arid western States should be able to implement BMPs that will accomplish this benchmark. EPA selected the storm water effluent limitation guideline for petroleum refining facilities as the benchmark for oil and grease and total organic carbon (DEQ). Given the lack of an acute criteria, EPA selected the chronic fresh water quality criteria as the benchmark for iron. Water quality criteria for waterbodies in the State of North Carolina were used to determine benchmarks for total phosphorus and for fluoride. The concentration value for phosphorus was designed to prevent eutrophication of fresh waterbodies from storm water runoff. The fluoride value was designed by North Carolina to be protective of water quality, as was the manganese value developed by Colorado. EPA believes that each of these benchmark values represents a reasonable level below which water quality impacts should not occur and they therefore represent a useful level to assess whether a pollution prevention plan is controlling pollution in storm water discharges.

For several other parameters, EPA chose benchmark values based on numerical adjustments of the acute fresh water quality criteria. Where the acute water quality criterion was below the method detection level for a pollutant, EPA used the "minimum level" (ML) as the benchmark concentration to ensure that the benchmark levels could be measured by permittees. For a few pollutants minimum levels have been published and these were used. For other pollutants, minimum levels needed to be calculated. EPA calculated the minimum levels using the methodology described in the draft "National Guidance for the Permitting, Monitoring, and Enforcement of Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations Set Below Analytical Detection/Quantitation Levels" (Michael Cook, OWEC, March 18, 1994).

Additionally, several organic compounds (ethylbenzene, fluoranthene, toluene, and trichloroethylene) have acute fresh water quality criteria at concentrations much higher than criteria developed for the protection of human health when ingesting water or fish. In addition, trichloroethylene is a human carcinogen. Therefore, EPA selected the human health criteria as benchmarks for these parameters. For dimethyl phthalate and total phenols, EPA selected benchmark concentrations based upon existing discharge limitations and compliance data (no industry had median concentrations above the selected benchmark for these parameters and therefore no industry sector is required to monitor for these two pollutants).

EPA conducted statistical analyses of the group Part 2 data for each parameter within every industry sector or subsector listed in Table 4. EPA prepared a statistical analysis of the sampling data for each pollutant parameter reported within each sector or subsector. (Only where EPA did not subdivide an industry sector into subsectors was an analysis of the entire sector's data performed.) The statistical analysis was performed assuming a delta log normal distribution of the sampling data within each sector/subsector. The analyses calculated median, mean, maximum, minimum, 95th, and 99th percentile concentrations for each parameter. The results of the analyses may be found in the appropriate section of Part VIII of EPA's multi-sector general permit Fact Sheet. From this analysis, EPA was able to identify pollutants for further evaluation within each sector or subsector.

EPA next compared the median concentration for each pollutant for each sector or subsector to the benchmark concentrations listed in Table 4. EPA also compared the other statistical results to the benchmarks to better ascertain the magnitude and range of the discharge concentrations to help identify the pollutants of concern. EPA did not conduct this analysis if a sector had data for a pollutant from less than three individual facilities. Under these circumstances, the sector or subsector would not have this pollutant identified as a pollutant of concern. This was done to ensure that a reasonable number of facilities represented the industry sector or subsector as a whole and that the analysis did not rely on data from only one facility.

Further evaluation of the EPA fact sheet by DEQ has resulted in slight modifications to the analytical monitoring requirements recommended by EPA. This is most notable in the inclusion of the total kjeldahl nitrogen and total organic carbon parameters in certain industrial sectors which had median values above the benchmark set by DEQ (Table 4).

In preparation of this fact sheet, DEQ conducted a supplemental analysis of the information presented in the EPA multi-sector general permit fact sheet. For each industry sector or subsector, parameters with a median concentration higher than the EPA benchmark level were considered pollutants of concern for the industry and identified as potential pollutants for analytical monitoring under this permit. DEQ then established its own

monitoring cut-off concentrations for the pollutants of concern. The levels are set at concentrations that are more specific to permits in Virginia than are those in the 1995 EPA fact sheet. Certain values for metals have been converted from mg/L to ug/L and rounded to simplify compliance. The parameters, the cut-off concentrations and the sources from which they are derived are listed in Table 5. The monitoring cut-off concentrations are all at or above levels of quantification that are attainable using EPA approved analytical methods.

Table 5.
Analytical Monitoring Cut-off Concentrations

Effluent Parameter	Monitoring Cut-off Concentration	Source
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5 day)	30 mg/L	1
pH	within the range 6.0-9.0 su	1
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L	2
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.5 mg/L	2
Nitrate + Nitrite	0.68 mg/L	2
Total Organic Carbon	110 mg/L	3
Total Phosphorus	2 mg/L	4
Aluminum	750 ug/L	5
Arsenic	50 ug/L	6
Cadmium	3.9 ug/L	6
Chromium	16 ug/L	6
Copper	18 ug/L	6
Cyanide	22 ug/L	6
Iron	1 mg/L	5
Lead	120 ug/L	6
Mercury	2.4 ug/L	6
Selenium	20 ug/L	6
Silver	4.1 ug/L	6
Zinc	120 ug/L	6

Note: Metals are to be analyzed as total recoverable.

Sources used by DEQ to establish analytical monitoring cut-off concentrations:
1. Secondary Treatment Regulations (40 CFR 133)
2. National Urban Runoff Program (NURP) median concentration
3. Median concentration of Storm Water Effluent Limitation Guideline (40 CFR Part 419)
4. Virginia Policy for Nutrient Enriched Waters, 9 VAC 25-40-10 et seq.
5. "EPA Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria." Aquatic Life Freshwater
6. Virginia Water Quality Standards, 9 VAC 25-260-140

DEQ then analyzed the list of potential pollutants to be monitored against the lists of significant materials exposed and industrial activities which occur within each industry sector or subsector as described in the EPA fact sheet information. Where DEQ could identify a source of a potential pollutant which is directly related to industrial activities of the industry sector or subsector, the permit identifies that parameter for analytical monitoring. If DEQ could not identify a source of a potential pollutant which was associated with the sector/subsector's industrial activity, the permit does not require monitoring for the pollutant in that sector/subsector. Industries with no pollutants for which the median concentrations are higher than the benchmark levels are not required to perform analytical monitoring under this permit, with the exceptions explained below.

When the DEQ monitoring cut-off concentrations were used to screen the group application data in the EPA fact sheet, several changes were made. The median values for lead at agricultural chemical manufacturing facilities and at water transportation facilities were below the DEQ cut-off concentration. Therefore, these industrial sectors will not be required to monitor for lead. Data from the scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities indicated that cadmium and chromium may be present in discharges at levels above the DEQ cut-off concentrations. These two parameters were added to the monitoring requirements for that industry. Monitoring for pH was added to the concrete and gypsum subsector due to the nature of the industrial activity and the potential for high pH storm water discharges.

DEQ also dropped monitoring for chemical oxygen demand in all industrial sectors because it is not an effective indicator parameter for the oxygen demand that effluents exert on receiving waters. Where EPA had required COD monitoring, DEQ substituted BOD_5 (for paperboard mills) or TOC (at hazardous waste facilities), or deleted the requirement.

In addition to the sectors and subsectors identified for analytical monitoring using the methods described above, DEQ determined, based upon a review of the degree of exposure, types of materials exposed, special studies and in some cases inadequate sampling data in the EPA group applications, that industries in the following sections of this fact sheet also warrant analytical monitoring not withstanding the absence of data on the presence or absence of certain pollutants in the group applications: hazardous waste treatment storage and disposal facilities and airports which use more than 100,000 gallons per year of glycol-based fluids or 100 tons of urea for deicing. Wood preservers where copper and arsenic are used actually use a solution of copper, chromium and arsenic. In order to monitor all pollutants of concern at these operations, chromium was added to the list in the DEQ permit. These industries are required to perform analytical monitoring under the permit due to the high potential for contamination of storm water discharges, which was not adequately characterized by group applicants in the information they provided in the EPA group application process.

Sampling waivers from analytical monitoring: The general permit allows permittees to waive the analytical monitoring requirement under certain circumstances. Permittees may waive the analytical monitoring requirement if they can demonstrate that the average concentration for a pollutant in the discharge is at or below the pollutant-specific monitoring cut-off concentration. This low concentration waiver is available to the permittee at two times. Permittees who monitored their storm water discharges under another VPDES permit may submit data from that monitoring with their registration statement for coverage under this general permit. If the average concentration for a pollutant calculated from this earlier monitoring data is at or below the applicable monitoring cut-off concentration, the permittee may waive monitoring for that pollutant in both the second and fourth years after coverage under the general permit. If the permittee submits data from monitoring during the second year of permit coverage that indicates pollutants are below the monitoring cut-off concentrations, then monitoring during the fourth year may be waived. The exclusion from monitoring is conditional on the facility maintaining industrial operations and best management practices that will ensure a quality of storm water discharges consistent with the average concentrations recorded during the earlier monitoring period. For any low concentration waiver, the permittee must submit to the Department, in lieu of the monitoring data, a certification that there has not been a significant change in industrial activity or the pollution prevention measures in area of the facility that drains to the outfall for which sampling was waived.

Permittees may waive monitoring if adverse weather conditions make it unsafe or impossible to collect

the sample. Monitoring may also be waived if the industrial site is both inactive and unstaffed.

Permittees are also allowed to submit the results of sampling from one outfall as representative of other similar outfalls, provided the permittee can demonstrate that the outfalls are substantially identical.

Permittees may use an alternative certification to waive the analytical monitoring requirement if they can certify that, for a given outfall, on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, there is no storm water exposure that would result in the discharge of the pollutant at that particular outfall or the nature of the exposure is such that the particular pollutant would not be present in the discharge.

The low concentration waiver, the representative discharge waiver and the alternative certification for no exposure for particular pollutants are not applicable to the effluent limitation compliance monitoring requirements. The alternative certification waiver is not applicable to analytical monitoring requirements at air transportation facilities.

In order to qualify for any of these sampling waivers, the permittee must submit a certification stating that the conditions required for the waiver were occurring at the time sampling was to have been conducted.

Quarterly visual examination of storm water quality: Each industrial sector, except air transportation facilities, is required to conduct a visual examination of the storm water discharges from the facility quarterly. These visual examinations will assist with the evaluation of the pollution prevention plan. This section provides a general description of the monitoring and reporting requirements under this permit. The visual examination provides a simple, low cost means of assessing the quality of storm water discharge with immediate feedback. Most facilities covered under this permit are required to conduct a quarterly visual examination of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from each outfall, except discharges exempted under the representative discharge provision. The visual examination of storm water outfalls should include any observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. No analytical tests are required to be performed on these samples.

The examination of the sample must be made in well lit areas. The visual examination is not required if there is insufficient rainfall or snow-melt to runoff or if hazardous conditions prevent sampling. Whenever practicable the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges throughout the life of the permit to ensure the greatest degree of consistency possible in recording observations. Grab samples for the examination shall be collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour) of when the runoff begins discharging. Reports of the visual examination include: the sampling location, the examination date and time, examination personnel, visual quality of the storm water discharge, and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination. The visual examination reports must be maintained on site with the pollution prevention plan.

When conducting a storm water visual examination, the pollution prevention team, or team member, should attempt to relate the results of the examination to potential sources of storm water contamination on the site. For example, if the visual examination reveals an oil sheen, the facility personnel (preferably members of the pollution prevention team) should conduct an inspection of the area of the site draining to the examined discharge to look for obvious sources of spilled oil, leaks, etc. If a source can be located, then this information allows the facility operator to immediately conduct a clean-up of the pollutant source, and/or to design a change to the pollution prevention plan to eliminate or minimize the contaminant source in the future.

To be most effective, the personnel conducting the visual examination should be fully knowledgeable about the storm water pollution prevention plan, any BMPs in place, the sources of contaminants on the site, the industrial activities conducted exposed to storm water and the day to day operations that may cause unexpected pollutant releases.

If the visual examination results in an observation of floating solids, the personnel should carefully examine the solids to see if they are raw materials, waste materials or other known products stored or used at the site. If an unusual color or odor is sensed, the personnel should attempt to compare the color or odor to the colors or odors of known chemicals and other materials used at the facility. If the examination reveals a large amount of settled solids, the personnel may check for unpaved, unstabilized areas or areas of erosion. If the

examination results in a cloudy sample that is very slow to settle-out, the personnel should evaluate the site draining to the discharge point for fine particulate material, such as dust, ash, or other pulverized, ground, or powdered chemicals.

If the visual examination results in a clean and clear sample of the storm water discharge, this may indicate that no visible pollutants are present. This would be an indication of a high quality result, however, the visual examination will not provide information about dissolved contamination. If the facility is in a sector or subsector required to conduct analytical (chemical) monitoring, the results of the chemical monitoring, if conducted on the same sample, would help to identify the presence of any dissolved pollutants and the ultimate effectiveness of the pollution prevention plan. If the facility is not required to conduct analytical monitoring, it may do so if it chooses to confirm the cleanliness of the sample.

While conducting the visual examinations, personnel should constantly be attempting to relate any contamination that is observed in the samples to the sources of pollutants on site. When contamination is observed, the personnel should be evaluating whether or not additional BMPs should be implemented in the pollution prevention plan to address the observed contaminant, and if BMPs have already been implemented, evaluating whether or not these are working correctly or need maintenance. Permittees may also conduct more frequent visual examinations than the minimum quarterly requirement, if they so choose. By doing so, they may improve their ability to ascertain the effectiveness of their plan. Using this guidance, and employing a strong knowledge of the facility operations, permittees should be able to maximize the effectiveness of their storm water pollution prevention efforts through conducting visual examinations which give direct, frequent feedback to the facility operator or pollution prevention team on the quality of the storm water discharge.

Reporting of monitoring results and recordkeeping: Permittees are required to submit the results of compliance monitoring and analytical monitoring to the Department's regional office not later than the 10th day of the month following the sampling event. Permittees subject to annual compliance monitoring requirements should conduct the monitoring not later than the month of the anniversary of their coverage under the general permit. Monitoring results are to be submitted on a Discharge Monitoring Report. For each outfall, one Discharge Monitoring Report Form must be submitted per storm event sampled. The permittee must include a measurement or estimate of the total precipitation, volume of runoff, and peak flow rate of runoff for each storm event sampled.

All reports are to be submitted to the DEQ regional office that issued general permit coverage. Permittees with discharges to municipal separate storm sewer systems are required to submit a copy of their monitoring report to the operator of the municipal system.

Permittees are not required to submit records of the visual examinations of storm water discharges unless specifically asked to do so by DEQ. Records of the visual examinations must be maintained at the facility. Records of visual examination of storm water discharge need not be lengthy. Permittees may prepare typed or hand written reports using forms or tables which they may develop for their facility. The report need only document: the sampling location; the date and time of the examination; the name of the individual making the examination; and any observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution.

Pursuant to the requirements of 9 VAC 25-31-190 J, this permit requires permittees to retain all records for a minimum of 3 years from the date of the sampling, examination, or other activity that generated the data.

Special conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm water discharges. This general permit does not authorize nonstorm water discharges that are mixed with storm water except as provided below. The only nonstorm water discharges that are intended to be authorized under this permit include discharges from fire fighting activities; fire hydrant flushings; potable water sources, including waterline flushings; irrigation drainage; lawn watering; routine external building washdown without detergents; pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used; air conditioning condensate;

uncontaminated compressor condensate; springs; uncontaminated ground water; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents that are combined with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity.

To be authorized under the general permit, these sources of nonstorm water (except flows from fire fighting activities) must be identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan prepared for the facility. Where such discharges occur, the plan must also identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the nonstorm water component(s) of the discharge.

This permit does not require pollution prevention measures to be identified and implemented for nonstorm water flows from fire-fighting activities because these flows will generally be unplanned emergency situations where it is necessary to take immediate action to protect the public.

The prohibition of unpermitted nonstorm water discharges in this permit ensures that nonstorm water discharges are not inadvertently authorized by this permit. Where a storm water discharge is mixed with nonstorm water that is not authorized by this general permit or another VPDES permit, the discharger should submit the appropriate application forms (Forms 1, 2C, and/or 2E) to gain permit coverage of the nonstorm water portion of the discharge.

Releases of Hazardous Substances or Oil. The permit prohibits discharges of oil and hazardous substances from spills. The discharge of hazardous substances or oil from a facility must be eliminated or minimized in accordance with the storm water pollution prevention plan developed for the facility. If there is a discharge of a material in excess of a reportable quantity established under 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, or 302 the permittee must make a report to the Department within 24 hours. The pollution prevention plan for the facility must be reviewed and revised as necessary to prevent a reoccurrence of the spill. This does not relieve the permittee from any reporting to federal or state authorities required under 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302 or ? 62.1-44.34:19 of the Code of Virginia.

Co-located industrial activity. Where more than one regulated industrial activity occurs at the site, the permittee is required to implement the industry specific monitoring and pollution prevention requirements for all applicable industrial categories. Co-located industrial activities occur when activities being conducted onsite meet more than one of the industrial sector descriptions in the permit (e.g., a landfill at a wood treatment facility or a vehicle maintenance garage at an asphalt batching plant). Determination of which co-located activities require action is the responsibility of the permittee.

Authorizing co-located discharges allows industrial facilities to develop pollution prevention plans that fully address all industrial activities at the site. For example, if a wood treatment facility has a landfill, the pollution prevention plan requirements for the wood treatment facility will differ greatly from those needed for a landfill. Therefore, by authorizing co-located industrial activities, the wood treatment facility will develop a pollution prevention plan to meet the requirements addressing the storm water discharges from the wood treatment facility and the landfill. The facility is also subject to applicable monitoring requirements for each type of industrial activity as described in the applicable sections of the permit on an outfall-by-outfall basis. By monitoring the discharges from the different industrial activities, the facility can better determine the effectiveness of the pollution prevention plan requirements for controlling storm water discharges from all activities.

Combined discharges. The storm water discharges regulated by the permit may be combined with unregulated storm water provided that the combined effluent meets the requirements of the general permit.

Floating solids or foam. The permit prohibits discharges of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts. This is a standard requirement of all VPDES permits. It typically appears in Part I with the other effluent limitations rather than in the permit boilerplate described below.

Conditions applicable to all VPDES permits

This general permit is a VPDES permit. As such, it is necessary to include certain conditions required by the VPDES Permit Regulation, 9 VAC 25-31-10 et seq. These conditions are included in all VPDES permits. With a few minor exceptions, the language is not modified to reflect their use in the general permit. Conditions in this section of the permit may not have direct application at all covered facilities.

Storm water pollution prevention plans

The conditions of this permit have been designed to comply with the technology-based standards of the CWA (BAT/BCT). Based on a consideration of the appropriate factors for BAT and BCT requirements, the general permit lists a set of tailored requirements for developing and implementing storm water pollution prevention plans.

For discharges covered by the permit, other than those regulated by numeric effluent limitations, the permit conditions reflect DEQ's decision to identify a number of best management practices and traditional storm water management practices which prevent pollution in storm water discharges as the BAT/BCT level of control for the majority of storm water discharges covered by this permit. The permit conditions applicable to these discharges are not numeric effluent limitations, but rather are flexible requirements for developing and implementing site specific plans to minimize and control pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. This approach is consistent with the approach used in the industrial storm water general permits issued on June 30, 1994. In addition, this general permit reflects information provided in the EPA multi-sector general permit issued September 29, 1995.

DEQ is authorized under 9 VAC 25-31-220 K to impose BMPs in lieu of numeric effluent limitations in VPDES permits when the agency finds numeric effluent limitations to be infeasible. DEQ may also impose BMPs which are "reasonably necessary . . . to carry out the purposes of the Law and the CWA" under 9 VAC 25-31-220 K 3. The conditions in the permit are issued under the authority of both of these regulatory provisions. The pollution prevention or BMP requirements in this permit operate as limitations on effluent discharges that reflect the application of BAT/BCT. This is because the BMPs identified require the use of source control technologies which, in the context of this general permit, are the best available of the technologies economically achievable (or the equivalent BCT finding).

All facilities intended to be covered by this general permit must prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan. The permit addresses storm water pollution prevention plan requirements for a number of categories of industries. The following is a discussion of the common permit requirements for all industries; special requirements for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity through large and medium municipal separate storm sewer systems; special requirements for facilities subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements; and special requirements for facilities with outdoor salt storage piles. These are the permit requirements which apply to discharges associated with any of the industrial activities covered by this permit. These common requirements may be amended or further clarified in the industry-specific pollution prevention plan requirements of the permit.

The industry-specific requirements are derived from the 1995 EPA multi-sector general permit and are based on an evaluation of the nature of the industrial activity, the pollutants in that activity's storm water and applicable pollution control options. This framework provides the necessary flexibility to address the variable risk for pollutants in storm water discharges associated with the different types of industrial activity addressed by this permit. This approach also assures that facilities have the opportunity to identify procedures to prevent storm water pollution at a particular site that are appropriate, given processes employed, engineering aspects, functions, costs of controls, location, and age of the facility. The approach taken also allows the flexibility to establish controls that can appropriately address different sources of pollutants at different facilities. These industry-specific requirements are additive for facilities where co-located industrial activities occur. For example, if a facility has both a sand and gravel mining operation and a ready mix concrete manufacturing operation, then that

facility is subject to the pollution prevention plan requirements in both parts of the permit.

The pollution prevention approach in this general permit focuses on two major objectives: 1) to identify sources of pollution potentially affecting the quality of discharges from the facility; and 2) to describe and ensure implementation of practices to minimize and control pollutants in discharges from the facility and to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

The storm water pollution prevention plan requirements in the general permit are intended to facilitate a process whereby the operator of the industrial facility thoroughly evaluates potential pollution sources at the site and selects and implements appropriate measures designed to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff. The process involves the following four steps: 1) formation of a team of qualified plant personnel who will be responsible for preparing the plan and assisting the plant manager in its implementation; 2) assessment of potential storm water pollution sources; 3) selection and implementation of appropriate management practices and controls; and 4) periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of the plan to prevent storm water contamination and comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Storm water pollution prevention plans may reference the existence of other plans such as those for erosion and sediment control, Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans developed for the facility under Section 311 of the CWA or Best Management Practices (BMP) Programs otherwise required for the facility as long as the other plan meets the minimum requirements of the permit and it is incorporated into the storm water pollution prevention plan. Any other plans so referenced become enforceable parts of the permit.

The pollution prevention approach is the most environmentally sound and cost-effective way to control the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff from industrial facilities. Two classes of management practices are generally employed at industries to control the nonroutine discharge of pollutants from sources such as storm water runoff, drainage from raw material storage and waste disposal areas, and discharges from places where spills or leaks have occurred. The first class of management practices includes those that are low in cost, applicable to a broad class of industries and substances, and widely considered essential to a good pollution control program. Some examples of practices in this class are good housekeeping, employee training, and spill response and prevention procedures. The second class includes management practices that provide a second line of defense against the release of pollutants. This class addresses containment, mitigation, and cleanup. Experience with these practices and controls has shown that they can be used in permits to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges in a cost-effective manner. Pollution prevention has been and continues to be the cornerstone of the VPDES permitting program for storm water. EPA has developed guidance entitled "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices," September 1992, to assist permittees in developing and implementing pollution prevention measures. (Contact the EPA National Center for Environmental Publications and Information, P.O. Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH 45242-2419, toll free 800-490-9198)

Pollution Prevention Team. As a first step in the process of developing and implementing a storm water pollution prevention plan, permittees are required to identify a qualified individual or team of individuals to be responsible for developing the plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation. When selecting members of the team, the plant manager should draw on the expertise of all relevant departments within the plant to ensure that all aspects of plant operations are considered when the plan is developed. The plan must clearly describe the responsibilities of each team member as they relate to specific components of the plan. In addition to enhancing the quality of communication between team members and other personnel, clear delineation of responsibilities will ensure that every aspect of the plan is addressed by a specified individual or group of individuals. Pollution Prevention Teams may consist of one individual where appropriate (e.g., in certain small businesses with limited storm water pollution potential).

Description of Potential Pollution Sources. Each storm water pollution prevention plan must describe activities, materials, and physical features of the facility that may contribute significant amounts of pollutants to storm water runoff or, during periods of dry weather, result in pollutant discharges through the separate storm sewers or storm

water drainage systems that drain the facility. This assessment of storm water pollution risk will support subsequent efforts to identify and set priorities for necessary changes in materials, materials management practices, or site features, as well as aid in the selection of appropriate structural and nonstructural control techniques. Some operators may find that significant amounts of pollutants are running onto the facility property. Such operators should identify and address the contaminated runon in the storm water pollution prevention plan. If the runon cannot be addressed or diverted by the permittee, the Department should be notified. If necessary, the DEQ may require the operator of the adjacent facility to obtain a permit.

Contents of the Plan. The storm water pollution prevention plans generally must describe the following elements:

Drainage. The plan must contain a map of the site that shows the location of outfalls covered by the permit (or by other VPDES permits), the pattern of storm water drainage, an indication of the types of discharges contained in the drainage areas of the outfalls, structural features that control pollutants in runoff, surface water bodies (including wetlands), places where significant materials are exposed to rainfall and runoff, and locations of major spills and leaks that occurred in the 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a registration statement to be covered under this permit. The map also must show areas where the following activities take place: fueling, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning, loading and unloading, material storage (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage), material processing, and waste disposal. For areas of the facility that generate storm water discharges with a reasonable potential to contain significant amounts of pollutants, the map must indicate the probable direction of storm water flow and the pollutants likely to be in the discharge. Flows with a significant potential to cause soil erosion also must be identified. In order to increase the readability of the map, the inventory of the types of discharges contained in each outfall may be kept as an attachment to the site map.

Inventory of Exposed Materials. Facility operators are required to carefully conduct an inspection of the site and related records to identify significant materials that are or may be exposed to storm water. The inventory must address materials that have been handled, stored, processed, treated, or disposed of in a manner to allow exposure to storm water within 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a registration statement to be covered under the permit. Findings of the inventory must be documented in detail in the pollution prevention plan. At a minimum, the plan must describe the method and location of onsite storage or disposal; practices used to minimize contact of materials with rainfall and runoff; existing structural and nonstructural controls that reduce pollutants in runoff; and any treatment the runoff receives before it is discharged to surface waters or a separate storm sewer system. The description must be updated whenever there is a significant change in the types or amounts of materials, or material management practices, that may affect the exposure of materials to storm water.

Significant Spills and Leaks. The plan must include a list of any significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred in the 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a registration statement to be covered under the permit. Significant spills include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under Section 311 of CWA (see 40 CFR 110.10 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (see 40 CFR 302.4). Significant spills may also include releases of oil or hazardous substances that are not in excess of reporting requirements and releases of materials that are not classified as oil or a hazardous substance.

The listing should include a description of the causes of each spill or leak, the actions taken to respond to each release, and the actions taken to prevent similar such spills or leaks in the future. This effort will aid the facility operator as she or he examines existing spill prevention and response procedures and develops any additional procedures necessary to fulfill the requirements of the permit.

Sampling Data. Any existing data on the quality or quantity of storm water discharges from the facility

must be described in the plan. These data may be useful for locating areas that have contributed pollutants to storm water. The description should include a discussion of the methods used to collect and analyze the data. Sample collection points should be identified in the plan and shown on the site map.

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. The description of potential pollution sources culminates in a narrative assessment of the risk potential that sources of pollution pose to storm water quality. This assessment should clearly point to activities, materials, and physical features of the facility that have a reasonable potential to contribute significant amounts of pollutants to storm water. Any such activities, materials, or features must be addressed by the measures and controls subsequently described in the plan. In conducting the assessment, the facility operator must consider the following activities: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices. The assessment must list any significant pollution sources at the site and identify the pollutant parameter or parameters (i.e., biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, etc.) associated with each source.

Measures and Controls. Following completion of the source identification and assessment phase, the permit requires the permittee to evaluate, select, and describe the pollution prevention measures, best management practices (BMPs), and other controls that will be implemented at the facility. BMPs include processes, procedures, schedules of activities, prohibitions on practices, and other management practices that prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff.

Source reduction measures include, among others, preventive maintenance, chemical substitution, spill prevention, good housekeeping, training, and proper materials management. Where such practices are not appropriate to a particular source or do not effectively reduce pollutant discharges, DEQ supports the use of source control measures and BMPs such as material segregation or covering, water diversion, and dust control. Like source reduction measures, source control measures and BMPs are intended to keep pollutants out of storm water. The remaining classes of BMPs, which involve recycling or treatment of storm water, allow the reuse of storm water or attempt to lower pollutant concentrations prior to discharge.

The pollution prevention plan must discuss the reasons each selected control or practice is appropriate for the facility and how each will address one or more of the potential pollution sources identified in the plan. The plan also must include a schedule specifying the time or times during which each control or practice will be implemented. In addition, the plan should discuss ways in which the controls and practices relate to one another and, when taken as a whole, produce an integrated and consistent approach for preventing or controlling potential storm water contamination problems. The permit requirements included for the various industry sectors in the permit generally require that the portion of the plan that describes the measures and controls address the following minimum components.

When "minimize/reduce" is used relative to pollution prevention plan measures, it means to consider and implement best management practices that will result in an improvement over the baseline conditions as it relates to the levels of pollutants identified in storm water discharges with due consideration to economic feasibility and effectiveness.

Good Housekeeping. Good housekeeping involves using practical, cost-effective methods to identify ways to maintain a clean and orderly facility and keep contaminants out of separate storm sewers. It includes establishing protocols to reduce the possibility of mishandling chemicals or equipment and training employees in good housekeeping techniques. These protocols must be described in the plan and communicated to appropriate plant personnel.

Preventive Maintenance. Permittees must develop a preventive maintenance program that involves regular inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices and other equipment and systems. The program description should identify the devices, equipment, and systems that will be inspected; provide a schedule for

inspections and tests; and address appropriate adjustment, cleaning, repair, or replacement of devices, equipment, and systems. For storm water management devices such as catch basins and oil/water separators, the preventive maintenance program should provide for periodic removal of debris to ensure that the devices are operating efficiently. For other equipment and systems, the program should reveal and enable the correction of conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures that may result in the release of pollutants.

Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. Based on an assessment of possible spill scenarios, permittees must specify appropriate material handling procedures, storage requirements, containment or diversion equipment, and spill cleanup procedures that will minimize the potential for spills and in the event of a spill enable proper and timely response. Areas and activities that typically pose a high risk for spills include loading and unloading areas, storage areas, process activities, and waste disposal activities. These activities and areas, and their accompanying drainage points, must be described in the plan. For a spill prevention and response program to be effective, employees should clearly understand the proper procedures and requirements and have the equipment necessary to respond to spills.

Inspections. In addition to the comprehensive site evaluation, facilities are required to conduct quarterly inspections of designated equipment and areas of the facility. Industry-specific requirements for such inspections, if any, are presented in the permit. When required, personnel who are familiar with the industrial activity, the BMPs and the storm water pollution prevention plan must be identified to conduct inspections. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures must be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections must be maintained. These periodic inspections are different from the comprehensive site evaluation, even though the former may be incorporated into the latter. Equipment, area, or other inspections are typically visual and are normally conducted on a regular basis, e.g., daily inspections of loading areas. Requirements for such periodic inspections are specific to each industrial sector in this permit, whereas the comprehensive site compliance evaluation is required of all industrial sectors. Area inspections help ensure that storm water pollution prevention measures (e.g., BMPs) are operating and properly maintained on a regular basis. The comprehensive site evaluation is intended to provide an overview of the entire facility's pollution prevention activities. See below for more information on the comprehensive site evaluation.

Employee Training. The pollution prevention plan must describe a program for informing personnel at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution prevention plan. The training program should address topics such as good housekeeping, materials management, and spill response procedures. Where appropriate, contractor personnel also must be trained in relevant aspects of storm water pollution prevention. A schedule for conducting training must be provided in the plan. Several sections of the permit specify a minimum frequency for training of once per year. Others indicate that training is to be conducted at an appropriate interval. DEQ recommends that facilities conduct training annually at a minimum. However, more frequent training may be necessary at facilities with high turnover of employees or where employee participation is essential to the storm water pollution prevention plan.

Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures. The pollution prevention plan must describe procedures for developing and retaining records on the status and effectiveness of plan implementation. At a minimum, records must address spills, monitoring, and inspection and maintenance activities. The plan also must describe a system that enables timely reporting of storm water management-related information to appropriate plant personnel.

Nonstorm Water Discharges. Each pollution prevention plan must include a certification, signed by an authorized individual, that discharges from the site have been tested or evaluated for the presence of nonstorm water discharges. The certification must describe possible significant sources of nonstorm water, the results of any test and/or evaluation conducted to detect such discharges, the test method or evaluation criteria used, the

dates on which tests or evaluations were performed, and the onsite drainage points directly observed during the test or evaluation. Acceptable test or evaluation techniques include dye tests, television surveillance, observation of outfalls or other appropriate locations during dry weather, water balance calculations, and analysis of piping and drainage schematics.

Except for flows that originate from fire fighting activities, sources of nonstorm water that are specifically identified in the permit as being eligible for authorization under the general permit must be identified in the plan. Pollution prevention plans must identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the nonstorm water discharge.

Certification may not be feasible where facility personnel do not have access to an outfall, manhole, or other point of access to the conduit that ultimately receives the discharge. In such cases, the plan must describe why certification was not feasible. Permittees who are not able to certify that discharges have been tested or evaluated must notify the DEQ in accordance with the permit.

If nonstorm water discharges from the facility are authorized by a separate VPDES permit, reference to that permit must be included in the plan. Any requirements of the separate VPDES permit or a pretreatment requirement for an indirect discharger to a sanitary sewer must be considered in developing the plan.

Sediment and Erosion Control. The pollution prevention plan must identify areas that, due to topography, activities, soils, cover materials, or other factors have a high potential for significant soil erosion. The plan must identify measures that will be implemented to limit erosion in these areas.

Management of Runoff. The plan must contain a narrative evaluation of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (i.e., practices other than those that control pollutant sources) that divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff so as to reduce the discharge of pollutants. Appropriate measures may include, among others, vegetative swales, collection and reuse of storm water, inlet controls, snow management, infiltration devices, and wet detention/retention basins.

Based on the results of the evaluation, the plan must identify practices that the permittee determines are reasonable and appropriate for the facility. The plan also should describe the particular pollutant source area or activity to be controlled by each storm water management practice. Reasonable and appropriate practices must be implemented and maintained according to the provisions prescribed in the plan.

In selecting storm water management measures, it is important to consider the potential effects of each method on other water resources, such as ground water. Although storm water pollution prevention plans primarily focus on storm water management, facilities must also consider potential ground water pollution problems and take appropriate steps to avoid adversely impacting ground water quality. For example, if the water table is unusually high in an area, an infiltration pond may contaminate a ground water source unless special preventive measures are taken.

Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. The permit requires that the storm water pollution prevention plan describe the scope and content of the comprehensive site evaluations that qualified personnel will conduct to 1) confirm the accuracy of the description of potential pollution sources contained in the plan, 2) determine the effectiveness of the plan, and 3) assess compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Note that the comprehensive site evaluations are not the same as periodic or other inspections. However, in the instances when frequencies of inspections and the comprehensive site compliance evaluation overlap they may be combined allowing for efficiency, as long as the requirements for both types of inspections are met. The plan must indicate the frequency of comprehensive evaluations which must be at least once a year, except where comprehensive site evaluations are shown in the plan to be impractical for inactive mining sites, due to remote location and inaccessibility. The individual or individuals who will conduct the comprehensive site evaluation must be identified in the plan and should be members of the pollution prevention team. Material handling and storage areas and other potential sources of pollution must be visually inspected for evidence of actual or potential pollutant discharges to the drainage system. Inspectors also must observe erosion controls and structural storm water

management devices to ensure that each is operating correctly. Equipment needed to implement the pollution prevention plan, such as that used during spill response activities, must be inspected to confirm that it is in proper working order.

The results of each comprehensive site evaluation must be documented in a report signed by an authorized company official. The report must describe the scope of the comprehensive site evaluation, the personnel making the comprehensive site evaluation, the date(s) of the comprehensive site evaluation, and any major observations relating to implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan. Comprehensive site evaluation reports must be retained for at least 3 years after the date of the evaluation. Based on the results of each comprehensive site evaluation, the description in the plan of potential pollution sources and measures and controls must be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks after each comprehensive site evaluation, unless indicated otherwise in the permit. Changes in procedural operations must be implemented on the site in a timely manner for nonstructural measures and controls not more than 12 weeks after completion of the comprehensive site evaluation. Procedural changes that require construction of structural measures and controls are allowed up to 3 years for implementation. In both instances, an extension may be requested from the Director.

Special Requirements in Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans

Special Requirements for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity through Large and Medium Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. Permittees that discharge storm water associated with industrial activity through large or medium municipal separate storm sewer systems are required to submit notification of the discharge to the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system. In Virginia, these systems are located in: City of Norfolk, City of Virginia Beach, Fairfax County, City of Chesapeake, City of Hampton, Prince William County, Arlington County, Chesterfield County, Henrico County, City of Newport News and City of Portsmouth.

Facilities covered by this permit must comply with applicable requirements in municipal storm water management programs developed under VPDES permits issued for the discharge of the municipal separate storm sewer system that receives the facility's discharge, provided the discharger has been notified of such conditions. In addition, permittees that discharge storm water associated with industrial activity through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system must make their pollution prevention plans available to the municipal operator of the system upon request by the municipal operator.

Special Requirements for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity from Facilities Subject to EPCRA Section 313 Requirements. This permit contains special requirements for certain permittees subject to reporting requirements under Section 313 of the EPCRA (also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)) prior to May 1, 1997. EPCRA Section 313 requires operators of certain facilities that manufacture (including import), process, or otherwise use listed toxic chemicals to report annually their releases of those chemicals to any environmental media. Listed toxic chemicals include more than 500 chemicals and chemical classes listed at 40 CFR Part 372 (including the recently added chemicals published November 30, 1994).

The criteria for facilities that must report under Section 313 are given at 40 CFR 372.22. A facility is subject to the annual reporting provisions of Section 313 if it meets all three of the following criteria for a calendar year: it is included in SIC codes 20 through 39; it has 10 or more full-time employees; and it manufactures (including imports), processes, or otherwise uses a chemical listed in 40 CFR 372.65 in amounts greater than the "threshold" quantities specified in 40 CFR 372.25.

There are more than 300 individually listed Section 313 chemicals, as well as 20 categories of Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) chemicals for which reporting is required. EPA has the authority to add to and delete from this list. EPA has identified approximately 175 chemicals that it is classifying for the purposes of this general permit as "Section 313 water priority chemicals." For the purposes of this permit, Section 313 water priority chemicals are defined as chemicals or chemical categories that 1) are listed at 40 CFR 372.65 pursuant to

EPCRA Section 313; 2) are manufactured, processed, or otherwise used at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements; and 3) meet at least one of the following criteria: (i) are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 122 on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols), or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances); (ii) are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA at 40 CFR 116.4; or (iii) are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic toxicity criteria. In this permit, DEQ is not extending the special requirements to facilities that store liquid chemicals in above-ground tanks or handle liquid chemicals in areas exposed to precipitation if such facilities are not subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements.

The special requirements in this permit for facilities subject to reporting requirements under EPCRA Section 313 for a water priority chemical, except those that are handled and stored only in gaseous or nonsoluble liquids or solids (at atmospheric pressure and temperature) forms, state that storm water pollution prevention plans, in addition to the baseline requirements for plans, must contain special provisions addressing areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are stored, processed, or otherwise handled, where there is a potential for these chemicals to mix with storm water. These requirements reflect the Best Available Technology for controlling discharges of water priority chemicals in storm water. The permit provides that appropriate containment, drainage control, and/or diversionary structures must be provided for such areas. An exemption from the special provisions for Section 313 facilities will be granted if the facility can certify in the pollution prevention plan that all water priority chemicals handled or used are gaseous or nonsoluble liquids or solids (at atmospheric pressure and temperature). At a minimum, one of the following preventive systems or its equivalent must be used: curbing, culverting, gutters, sewers, or other forms of drainage control to prevent or minimize the potential for storm water runon to come into contact with significant sources of pollutants; or roofs, covers, or other forms of appropriate protection to prevent storage piles from exposure to storm water and wind.

In addition, the permit establishes requirements for priority areas of the facility. Priority areas of the facility include the following: liquid storage areas where storm water comes into contact with any equipment, tank, container, or other vessel used for Section 313 water priority chemicals; material storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals other than liquids; truck and rail car loading and unloading areas for liquid Section 313 water priority chemicals; and areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are transferred, processed, or otherwise handled.

The permit provides that site runoff from other industrial areas of the facility that may contain Section 313 water priority chemicals or spills of Section 313 water priority chemicals must incorporate the necessary drainage or other control features to prevent the discharge of spilled or improperly disposed material and to ensure the mitigation of pollutants in runoff or leachate. The permit also establishes special requirements for preventive maintenance and good housekeeping, facility security, and employee training.

The permit requires facilities subject to the special requirements to satisfy the pollution prevention plan signature requirements in the permit. In addition, facilities subject to EPCRA Section 313 requirements must amend the pollution prevention plan only when significant modifications are made to the facility, such as the addition of material handling areas or chemical storage units.

Requirements for Priority Areas. The permit provides that drainage from priority areas should be restrained by valves or other positive means to prevent the discharge of a spill or other excessive leakage of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Where containment units are employed, such units may be emptied by pumps or ejectors; however, these must be manually activated. Flapper-type drain valves must not be used to drain containment areas, as these will not effectively control spills. Valves used for the drainage of containment areas should, as far as is practical, be of manual, open-and-closed design. If facility drainage does not meet these requirements, the final discharge conveyance of all in-facility storm sewers must be equipped to be equivalent with a diversion system that could, in the event of an uncontrolled spill of Section 313 water priority chemicals, return the spilled material or contaminated storm water to the facility. Records must be kept of the frequency and estimated volume (in gallons) of discharges from containment areas.

This permit allows facilities to provide a certification, signed in accordance with the signatory requirements of the permit, that all Section 313 water priority chemicals handled and/or stored onsite are only in

gaseous or nonsoluble liquid or solid (at atmospheric pressure and temperature) forms in lieu of the additional requirements in the permit. By allowing such a certification, DEQ hopes to limit the application of the special requirements of the permit to those facilities with 313 water priority chemicals that truly have the potential to contaminate storm water discharges associated with industrial activity.

Special Requirements for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity from Salt Storage Facilities. This general permit contains special requirements for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from salt storage facilities. These special requirements have been included in this permit based on human health and aquatic effects resulting from storm water runoff from salt storage piles compounded with the prevalence of salt storage piles in Virginia. Storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes must be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation, except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile. This requirement only applies to runoff from storage piles discharged to surface waters. Facilities that collect all of the runoff from their salt piles and reuse it in their processes or discharge it subject to a separate VPDES permit do not need to enclose or cover their piles. Permittees must comply with this requirement as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 3 years from the date of coverage under the general permit.

Compliance Deadlines

For existing facilities, this permit imposes a deadline of 270 days following the effective date of this permit (March 26, 2000) for development of pollution prevention plans and for compliance with the terms of the plan. This general permit provides additional time if constructing structural best management practices is called for in the plan. The portions of a plan addressing these BMP construction requirements must provide for compliance with the plan as soon as practicable, but in no case later than 3 years from the date of coverage under the general permit. However, storm water pollution prevention plans for facilities subject to these additional requirements must be prepared within 270 days of the effective date of this permit (March 26, 2000) and provide for compliance with the baseline terms and conditions of the permit (other than the numeric effluent limitation) as expeditiously as practicable, but in no case later than March 26, 2000.

Facilities are not required to submit the pollution prevention plans for review unless they are requested by the Department or by the operator of a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system. When a plan is reviewed by DEQ, the Director can require the permittee to amend the plan if it does not meet the minimum permit requirements.

Attachment 4

General Permit No.: VAR5
Effective Date: June 30, 1999
Expiration Date: June 30, 2004

GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES
ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY
AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
VIRGINIA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
AND
THE VIRGINIA STATE WATER CONTROL LAW

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended and pursuant to the State Water Control Law and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, owners of facilities with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are authorized to discharge to surface waters within the boundaries of the Commonwealth of Virginia, except those waters specifically named in Board regulation or policies which prohibit such discharges.

The authorized discharge shall be in accordance with this cover page, Part I - Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements, Part II - Conditions Applicable to All VPDES Permits, Part III - Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Part IV - Sector Specific Permit Requirements, as set forth herein.

A. AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE

1. The permittee is hereby authorized to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity to surface waters of the Commonwealth during the period beginning with the permittee's coverage under this general permit and lasting until the permit's expiration date.

2. Those permittees with facilities conducting activities specifically identified in Part B, Effluent Limitations and Compliance Monitoring Requirements, or Part C, Analytical Monitoring Requirements, are required to conduct sampling of their storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Monitoring requirements under the permit are additive. Permittees with discharges or activities described in more than one monitoring section are subject to all applicable monitoring requirements from each section on an outfall-by-outfall basis.

3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. COAL PILE RUNOFF

During the period beginning with the permittee's coverage under this general permit and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number _____ storm water runoff from coal piles.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Minimum	Maximum	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l)	NA	NA	50	1/Year	Grab*
pH (standard units)	NA	6.0	9.0	1/Year	Grab*

NA = Not Applicable

* See Part I D 1 for sampling requirement.

In addition to the parameters listed above, the permittee shall also provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of material storage pile runoff that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the TSS limitation.

Runoff from coal piles located at steam electric generating facilities and at facilities with previous coverage under a general permit for storm water shall be in compliance with these limits upon submittal of the registration statement. Runoff from coal piles at all other types of facilities shall comply with these limitations as expeditiously as practicable, but in no case later than March 26, 2000.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

2. WET DECK LOG STORAGE AREA RUNOFF AT TIMBER PRODUCTS FACILITIES

During the period beginning with the permittee's coverage under this general permit and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number _____ storm water runoff from areas used for the storage of logs where water without chemical additives is intentionally sprayed or deposited on logs to deter decay or infestation by insects.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Minimum	Maximum	Frequency	Sample Type
pH (standard units)	NA	6.0	9.0	1/Year	Grab*

THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF DEBRIS FROM THIS OUTFALL. DEBRIS IS DEFINED AS WOODY MATERIAL SUCH AS BARK, TWIGS, BRANCHES, HEARTWOOD OR SAPWOOD THAT WILL NOT PASS THROUGH A 1 INCH DIAMETER ROUND OPENING.

NA = Not Applicable

* See Part I D 1 for sampling requirement.

In addition to the parameters listed above, the permittee shall also provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

3. PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

During the period beginning with the permittee's coverage under this general permit and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number _____ storm water runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing areas.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Minimum	Maximum	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Phosphorus (mg/l)	35	NA	105	1/Year	Grab*
Fluoride (mg/l)	25	NA	75	1/Year	Grab*

NA = Not Applicable

* See Part I D 1 for sampling requirement.

In addition to the parameters listed above, the permittee shall also provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

4. ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING EMULSION MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

During the period beginning with the permittee's coverage under this general permit and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number _____ storm water runoff from areas where production of asphalt paving and roofing emulsions occurs.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Minimum	Maximum	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l)	15	NA	23	1/Year	Grab*
Oil and Grease (mg/l)	10	NA	15	1/Year	Grab*
pH (standard units)	NA	6.0	9.0	1/Year	Grab*

NA = Not Applicable

* See Part I D 1 for sampling requirement.

In addition to the parameters listed above, the permittee shall also provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

5. CEMENT MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

During the period beginning with the permittee's coverage under this general permit and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number _____ storm water runoff from areas where materials that are used in or derived from the manufacture of cement are stored, including raw materials, intermediate products finished products and waste materials.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Minimum	Maximum	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l)	NA	NA	50	1/Year	Grab*
pH (standard units)	NA	6.0	9.0	1/Year	Grab*

NA = Not Applicable

* See Part I D 1 for sampling requirement.

In addition to the parameters listed above, the permittee shall also provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

Runoff from the storage piles shall not be diluted with other storm water runoff or flows to meet these limitations. Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of material storage pile runoff that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the TSS or pH limitations.

C. ANALYTICAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Permittees with discharges of storm water from the industrial activities listed in Tables 1 through 32 below are required to monitor their discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in all applicable tables. Permittees must monitor their storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at least semi-annually (2 times per year) during the second and fourth years of coverage under the general permit, except as provided in the waiver provisions of Part D, paragraphs 2 - 5. The second year is the period beginning one year after the date of coverage under the general permit lasting through two years after the date of coverage under the general permit and the fourth year is the period beginning three years after the date of coverage under the general permit lasting through four years after the date of coverage under the general permit. Permittees required to perform monitoring shall monitor samples collected during the sampling periods of: January through June, and July through December. See Part I D 3 for an explanation of monitoring cut-off concentration.

In addition to the parameters listed in Tables 1 through 32, the permittee shall provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

Table 1.
Monitoring Requirements for General Sawmills and Planing Mills Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

Table 2.
Monitoring Requirements for Wood Preserving Facilities

Pollutant of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Arsenic	50 ug/L
Total Recoverable Chromium	16 ug/L
Total Recoverable Copper	18 ug/L

Table 3.
Monitoring Requirements for Log Storage and Handling Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L

Table 4.
Monitoring Requirements for Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified; Millwork, Veneer, Plywood and Structural Wood; Wood Containers; Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes; Reconstituted Wood Products; and Wood Products Facilities not elsewhere classified

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L

Table 5.
Monitoring Requirements for Paperboard Mills

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L

Table 6.
Monitoring Requirements for Agricultural Chemicals Manufacturing Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.5 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L
Phosphorus	2 mg/L

Table 7.
Monitoring Requirements for Industrial Inorganic Chemicals Manufacturing Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.5 mg/L
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L

Table 8.
Monitoring Requirements for Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes Manufacturing Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.5 mg/L
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

Table 9.
Monitoring Requirements for Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins Manufacturing Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

Table 10.
Monitoring Requirements for Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials Manufacturing Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L

Table 11.
Monitoring Requirements for Clay Product Manufacturers

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L

Clay product manufacturers include: brick and structural clay tile manufacturers (SIC code 3251); ceramic wall and floor tile manufacturers (SIC code 3253); clay refractories (SIC code 3255); manufacturers of structural clay products, not elsewhere classified (SIC code 3259); manufacturers of vitreous china table and kitchen articles (SIC code 3232); manufacturers of vitreous china plumbing fixtures, and china and earthenware fittings and bathroom accessories (SIC code 3261); manufacturers of fine earthen ware table and kitchen articles (SIC code 3263); manufacturers of porcelain electrical supplies (SIC code 3264); manufacturers of pottery products (SIC code 3269); and manufacturers of nonclay refractories (3297).

Table 12.
Monitoring Requirements for Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L
pH	within the range 6.0 - 9.0 su
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L

Concrete and gypsum product manufacturers include: concrete block and brick manufacturers (SIC code 3271); concrete products manufacturers (SIC code 3272); lime manufacturers (3274); gypsum product manufacturers (SIC 3275); and manufacturers of mineral and earth products (SIC 3295).

Table 13.
Monitoring Requirements for Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 331)

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

Table 14.
Monitoring Requirements for Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 332)

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	18 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

Table 15.
Monitoring Requirements for Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals (SIC 335)

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Copper	18 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

Table 16.
Monitoring Requirements for Nonferrous Foundries (SIC 336)

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Copper	18 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

Table 17.
Monitoring Requirements for Active Copper Mining Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L

Table 18.
Monitoring Requirements for Coal Mining and Related Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L

Table 19.
Monitoring Requirements for Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities (TSDFs under RCRA subtitle C)

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.5 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L
Total Organic Carbon	110 mg/L
Total Recoverable Arsenic	50 ug/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium	3.9 ug/L
Total Cyanide	22 ug/L
Total Recoverable Lead	120 ug/L
Total Recoverable Mercury	2.4 ug/L
Total Recoverable Selenium	20 ug/L
Total Recoverable Silver	4.1 ug/L

Table 20.
Monitoring Requirements for Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dump Sites (RCRA subtitle D)

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Suspended Solids[i]	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron[ii]	1 mg/L

[i] Applicable to all landfill, open dump, and land application sites.
[ii] Applicable to all facilities except MSWLF areas closed in accordance with Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulation, 9 VAC 20-80-10 et seq. requirements.

Table 21.
Monitoring Requirements for Automobile Salvage Yards

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	120 ug/L

Table 22.
Monitoring Requirements for Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities (except facilities that only receive source separated recycling materials)

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium	3.9 ug/L
Total Recoverable Chromium	16 ug/L
Total Recoverable Copper	18 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	120 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

Table 23.
Monitoring Requirements for Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities

Pollutant of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L

Table 24.
Monitoring Requirements For Water Transportation Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

Table 25.
Monitoring Requirements for Airports That Use More Than 100,000 Gallons of Glycol-based Deicing/Anti-icing Chemicals and/or 100 Tons or More of Urea on an Average Annual Basis

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	1.5 mg/L
pH	within the range 6.0 to 9 s.u.

The alternative certification provision of Part I D 5 is not applicable to discharges covered under this section. Outfalls must be monitored for all parameters listed.

Table 26.
Monitoring Requirements for Grain Mills

Pollutant of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.5 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L

Table 27.
Monitoring Requirements for Fats and Oils Products Facilities

Pollutant of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.5 mg/L
Nitrate Plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L

Table 28.
Monitoring Requirements for Rubber Product Manufacturing Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

Table 29.
Monitoring Requirements for Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.5 mg/L

Table 30.
Monitoring Requirements for Fabricated Metal Products Facilities, Except Coating

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

Table 31.
Monitoring Requirements for Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 ug/L

D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Sample type.

For all monitoring required in Part I B and Part I C of this permit, a minimum of one grab sample shall be taken. Unless otherwise specified, all such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The required 72-hour storm event interval is waived where the preceding measurable storm event did not result in a measurable discharge from the facility. The required 72-hour storm event interval may also be waived where the permittee documents that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the season when sampling is being conducted. The grab sample shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the permittee shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable. If storm water discharges associated with industrial activity commingle with process or nonprocess water, then where practicable permittees must attempt to sample the storm water discharge before it mixes with the nonstorm water discharge.

2. Sampling Waiver.

a. Adverse Conditions. When a permittee is unable to collect samples required in Part I B or Part I C within a specified sampling period due to adverse climatic conditions, the permittee shall collect a substitute sample from a separate qualifying event in the next period and submit these data along with the data for the routine sample in that period. Adverse weather conditions that may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

b. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities. When a permittee is unable to conduct the chemical storm water sampling required in Part I B or Part I C at an inactive and unstaffed facility, the permittee may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirements as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. The permittee must submit to the Department, in lieu of monitoring data, a certification statement on the discharge monitoring report stating that the facility is inactive and unstaffed so that collecting a sample during a qualifying event is not possible.

3. Low Concentration Waiver.

When the average concentration for a pollutant calculated from all monitoring data collected from an outfall during the monitoring period for the second year after coverage under this general permit is less than or equal to the corresponding value for that pollutant listed in the applicable tables in Part I C under the column Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration, a permittee may waive the Part I C monitoring and reporting requirements in the monitoring period beginning in the fourth year after coverage under this general permit. Values for pH monitoring must be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 standard units. The exclusion from monitoring in the fourth year of the permit is conditional on the facility maintaining industrial operations and best management practices that will ensure a quality of storm water discharges consistent with the average concentrations recorded during the second year of coverage under the permit. Permittees who monitored their storm water discharges under another VPDES permit may submit data from that monitoring with their registration statement for coverage under this general permit, provided the data are from samples collected no more than 3 years prior to the date the registration statement is submitted. If the average concentration for a pollutant calculated from this earlier monitoring data is at or below the applicable monitoring cut-off concentration, the permittee may waive monitoring for that pollutant in both the second and fourth years after coverage under the general permit. For any low concentration waiver, the permittee must submit to the Department, in lieu of the monitoring data, a certification that there has not been a significant change in industrial activity or the pollution

prevention measures in the area of the facility that drains to the outfall for which sampling was waived. **The low concentration waiver is not applicable to the compliance monitoring requirements of Part I B.**

4. Representative Discharge.

When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of the industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes substantially identical effluents are discharged, the permittee may test the effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area (i.e., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent) or high (above 65 percent)) shall be provided in the plan. Permittees required to submit monitoring information under this permit shall include the description of the location of the outfalls, an explanation of why outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents, and an estimate of the size of the drainage area and runoff coefficient with the discharge monitoring report. **The representative discharge provision is not applicable to compliance monitoring requirements under Part I B.**

5. Alternative Certification.

A permittee is not subject to the analytical monitoring requirements of Part I C of this permit provided the permittee makes a certification for a given outfall, on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, in lieu of the monitoring required under Part I C, under penalty of law, signed in accordance with Part II K, that material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, industrial machinery or operations, or significant materials from past industrial activity that are located in areas of the facility within the drainage area of the outfall are not presently exposed to storm water and are not expected to be exposed to storm water for the certification period. Such certification must be retained with the storm water pollution prevention plan, and submitted to the Department in accordance with Part II C. In the case of certifying that a pollutant is not present, the permittee must submit the certification along with the monitoring reports required under Part II C. If the permittee cannot certify for an entire period, they must submit the date exposure was eliminated and any monitoring required up until that date. **This certification option is not applicable to compliance monitoring requirements associated with effluent limitations in Part I B or analytical monitoring requirements for facilities listed on Table 25 of Part I C.**

6. Reporting Monitoring Results.

a. Reporting to the Department. Permittees shall submit monitoring results for each outfall associated with industrial activity, or a certification in accordance with Part I D, paragraphs 2 through 5, according to the requirements of Part II C. For each outfall, one signed discharge monitoring report form must be submitted to the Department per storm event sampled.

b. Additional Reporting. In addition to filing copies of discharge monitoring reports in accordance with Part II C, permittees with at least one storm water discharge associated with industrial activity through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system (systems serving a population of 100,000 or more) or a municipal system designated by the Director must submit signed copies of discharge monitoring reports to the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system at the same time. Permittees not required to report monitoring data and permittees that are not otherwise required to monitor their discharges, need not comply with this provision.

7. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality.

All permittees shall perform and document a visual examination of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall, except discharges

exempted below. Unless another schedule is established in applicable sections of Part IV, the examination(s) must be made at least once in each of the following three-month periods: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December.

a. Examinations shall be made of samples collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour) of when the runoff or snowmelt begins discharging. The examination shall document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The examination must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The required 72-hour storm event interval is waived where the preceding measurable storm event did not result in a measurable discharge from the facility. The required 72-hour storm event interval may also be waived where the permittee documents that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the season when sampling is being conducted. Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for the entire permit term.

b. Visual examination reports must be maintained onsite with the pollution prevention plan. The report shall include the outfall location, the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

c. When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may collect a sample of effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the examination data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area (i.e., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent), or high (above 65 percent)) shall be provided in the plan.

d. When a permittee is unable to conduct the visual examination due to adverse climatic conditions, the permittee must document the reason for not performing the visual examination and retain this documentation onsite with the records of the visual examinations. Adverse weather conditions that may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

e. When a permittee is unable to conduct visual storm water examinations at an inactive and unstaffed site, the owner of the facility may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirement as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. The facility must maintain a certification with the pollution prevention plan stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed so that performing visual examinations during a qualifying event is not feasible.

8. Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. Except as provided in this paragraph or in Part IV, all discharges covered by this permit shall be composed entirely of storm water. The following nonstorm water discharges may be authorized by this permit provided the nonstorm water component of the discharge is in compliance with this general permit:

a. discharges from fire fighting activities;
b. fire hydrant flushings;
c. potable water sources including waterline flushings;

d. uncontaminated compressor condensate;
e. irrigation drainage;
f. lawn watering;
g. routine external building washdown that does not use detergents or other compounds;
h. pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used;
i. air conditioning condensate;
j. uncontaminated springs;
k. uncontaminated ground water; and
l. foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents.

All other nonstorm water discharges must be in compliance with a VPDES permit (other than this permit) issued for the discharge.

9. Releases of Hazardous Substances or Oil in Excess of Reportable Quantities.

The discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the storm water discharge(s) from a facility shall be prevented or minimized in accordance with the applicable storm water pollution prevention plan for the facility. This permit does not authorize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an onsite spill. Where a release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR 110 (1998), 40 CFR 117 (1998) or 40 CFR 302 (1998) occurs during a 24 hour period, the permittee is required to notify the Department in accordance with the requirements of Part II G as soon as he or she has knowledge of the discharge. In addition, the storm water pollution prevention plan required under Part III must be reviewed to identify measures to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases and to respond to such releases, and the plan must be modified where appropriate. This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110 (1998), 40 CFR 117 (1998) and 40 CFR 302 (1998) or ? 62.1-44.34:19 of the Code of Virginia.

10. Co-located Industrial Activity.

In the case where a facility has industrial activities occurring onsite which are described by any of the activities in Part IV, those industrial activities are considered to be co-located industrial activities. Storm water discharges from co-located industrial activities are authorized by this permit, provided that the permittee complies with any and all additional pollution prevention plan and monitoring requirements from Part I and Part IV applicable to the co-located industrial activity. The permittee shall determine which additional pollution prevention plan and monitoring requirements are applicable to that particular co-located industrial activity by examining the narrative descriptions of each coverage section (Discharges Covered Under This Section).

11. The storm water discharges authorized by this permit may be combined with other sources of storm water which are not required to be covered under a VPDES permit, so long as the combined discharge is in compliance with this permit.

PART II
CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL VPDES PERMITS

A. Monitoring.

1. Samples and measurements taken as required by this permit shall be representative of the monitored activity.

2. Monitoring shall be conducted according to procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (1998) or alternative methods approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, unless other procedures have been specified in this permit.

3. The permittee shall periodically calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals that will insure accuracy of measurements.

B. Records.

1. Records of monitoring information shall include:
   a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
   b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
   c. The date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed;
   d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
   e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
   f. The results of such analyses.

2. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years, the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the registration statement for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or request for coverage. This period of retention shall be extended automatically during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the regulated activity or regarding control standards applicable to the permittee, or as requested by the Board.

C. Reporting Monitoring Results.

1. The permittee shall submit the results of the monitoring required by this permit not later than the 10th day of the month after monitoring takes place, unless another reporting schedule is specified elsewhere in this permit. Monitoring results shall be submitted to the Department's regional office.

2. Monitoring results shall be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or on forms provided, approved or specified by the Department.

3. If the permittee monitors any pollutant specifically addressed by this permit more frequently than required by this permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (1998) or using other test procedures approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or using procedures specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted on the DMR or reporting form specified by the Department.

4. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this permit.

D. Duty to Provide Information.

The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Board may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The Board may require the permittee to furnish, upon request, such plans, specifications, and other pertinent information as may be necessary to determine the effect of the wastes from his discharge on the quality of state waters, or such other information as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the State Water Control Law. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

E. Compliance Schedule Reports.

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit

shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

F. Unauthorized Discharges.

Except in compliance with this permit, or another permit issued by the Board, it shall be unlawful for any person to:

1. Discharge into state waters sewage, industrial wastes, other wastes, or any noxious or deleterious substances; or
2. Otherwise alter the physical, chemical or biological properties of such state waters and make them detrimental to the public health, or to animal or aquatic life, or to the use of such waters for domestic or industrial consumption, or for recreation, or for other uses.

G. Reports of Unauthorized Discharges.

Any permittee who discharges or causes or allows a discharge of sewage, industrial waste, other wastes or any noxious or deleterious substance into or upon state waters in violation of Part II F; or who discharges or causes or allows a discharge that may reasonably be expected to enter state waters in violation of Part II F, shall notify the Department of the discharge immediately upon discovery of the discharge, but in no case later than 24 hours after said discovery. A written report of the unauthorized discharge shall be submitted to the Department, within five days of discovery of the discharge. The written report shall contain:

1. A description of the nature and location of the discharge;
2. The cause of the discharge;
3. The date on which the discharge occurred;
4. The length of time that the discharge continued;
5. The volume of the discharge;
6. If the discharge is continuing, how long it is expected to continue;
7. If the discharge is continuing, what the expected total volume of the discharge will be; and
8. Any steps planned or taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent a recurrence of the present discharge or any future discharges not authorized by this permit.

Discharges reportable to the Department under the immediate reporting requirements of other regulations are exempted from this requirement.

H. Reports of Unusual or Extraordinary Discharges.

If any unusual or extraordinary discharge including a bypass or upset should occur from a treatment works and the discharge enters or could be expected to enter state waters, the permittee shall promptly notify, in no case later than 24 hours, the Department by telephone after the discovery of the discharge. This notification shall provide all available details of the incident, including any adverse affects on aquatic life and the known number of fish killed. The permittee shall reduce the report to writing and shall submit it to the Department within five days of discovery of the discharge in accordance with Part II I b. Unusual and extraordinary discharges include but are not limited to any discharge resulting from:

1. Unusual spillage of materials resulting directly or indirectly from processing operations;
2. Breakdown of processing or accessory equipment;
3. Failure or taking out of service some or all of the treatment works; and
4. Flooding or other acts of nature.

I. Reports of Noncompliance

The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may adversely affect state waters or may endanger public health.

1. An oral report shall be provided within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The following shall be included as information which shall be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph:
   a. Any unanticipated bypass; and
   b. Any upset which causes a discharge to surface waters.
2. A written report shall be submitted within 5 days and shall contain:
   a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
   b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to

continue; and

c. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

The Board may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports of noncompliance under Part II I if the oral report has been received within 24 hours and no adverse impact on state waters has been reported.

3. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Part II I 1 or 2, in writing, at the time the next monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Part II I 2.

NOTE: The immediate (within 24 hours) reports required in Parts II G, H and I may be made to the Department's Regional Office. Reports may be made by telephone or by fax. For reports outside normal working hours, leave a message and this shall fulfill the immediate reporting requirement. For emergencies, the Virginia Department of Emergency Services maintains a 24 hour telephone service at 1-800-468-8892.

J. Notice of Planned Changes.

1. The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

a. The permittee plans alteration or addition to any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced:

(1) After promulgation of standards of performance under Section 306 of Clean Water Act which are applicable to such source; or

(2) After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with Section 306 of Clean Water Act which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with Section 306 within 120 days of their proposal;

b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations nor to notification requirements specified elsewhere in this permit; or

c. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

2. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

K. Signatory Requirements.

1. Registration Statement. All registration statements shall be signed as follows:

a. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

c. For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a public agency includes: (i) The chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the

agency.

2. Reports, etc. All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the Board shall be signed by a person described in Part II K 1 or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Part II K 1;

b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.); and

c. The written authorization is submitted to the Department.

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part II K 2 is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part II K 2 shall be submitted to the Department prior to or together with any reports, or information to be signed by an authorized representative.

4. Certification. Any person signing a document under Part II K 1 or 2 shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

L. Duty to Comply.

The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the State Water Control Law and the Clean Water Act, except that noncompliance with certain provisions of this permit may constitute a violation of the State Water Control Law but not the Clean Water Act. Permit noncompliance is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

M. Duty to Reapply.

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee shall submit a new registration statement at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Board. The Board shall not grant permission for registration statements to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.

N. Effect of a Permit.

This permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or invasion of personal rights, or any infringement of federal, state or local law or regulations.

O. State Law.

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action under, or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any other state law or regulation or under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act. Except as provided in permit conditions on "bypassing" (Part II U), and "upset" (Part II V) nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil and criminal penalties for noncompliance.

P. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability.

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Sections 62.1-44.34:14 through 62.1-44.34:23 of the State Water Control Law.

Q. Proper Operation and Maintenance.

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes effective plant performance, adequate funding, adequate staffing, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by the permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

R. Disposal of solids or sludges.

Solids, sludges or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or management of pollutants shall be disposed of in a manner so as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering state waters.

S. Duty to Mitigate.

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

T. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense.

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

U. Bypass.

1. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Parts II U 2 and 3.

2. Notice

a. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, prior notice shall be submitted, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Part II I.

3. Prohibition of bypass.

a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Board may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

(1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(3) The permittee submitted notices as required under Part II U 2.

b. The Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Part II U 3 a.

V. Upset.

1. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Part II V 2 are met. A determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is not a final administrative action subject to judicial review.

2. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

a. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Part II I; and

d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part II S.

3. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

W. Inspection and Entry.

The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act and the State Water Control Law, any substances or parameters at any location.

For purposes of this section, the time for inspection shall be deemed reasonable during regular business hours, and whenever the facility is discharging. Nothing contained herein shall make an inspection unreasonable during an emergency.

X. Permit Actions.

Permits may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

Y. Transfer of permits.

1. Permits are not transferable to any person except after notice to the Department. Except as provided in Part II Y 2, a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued, or a minor modification made, to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the State Water Control Law and the Clean Water Act.

2. As an alternative to transfers under Part II Y 1, this permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

a. The current permittee notifies the Department at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer of the title to the facility or property;

b. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and

c. The Board does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new

permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in Part II Y 2 b.

Z. Severability.

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

PART III
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

A storm water pollution prevention plan shall be developed for each facility covered by this permit. Storm water pollution prevention plans shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility. In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices that are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Permittees must implement the provisions of the storm water pollution prevention plan as a condition of this permit.

The storm water pollution prevention plan requirements of this general permit may be fullfilled by incorporating by reference other plans or documents such as an erosion and sediment control plan, a spill prevention control and countermeasure (SPCC) plan developed for the facility under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act or best management practices (BMP) programs otherwise required for the facility provided that the incorporated plan meets or exceeds the plan requirements of Part III D. If an erosion and sediment control plan is being incorporated by reference, it shall have been approved by the locality in which the activity is to occur or by another appropriate plan approving authority authorized under the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Regulation 4 VAC 50-30-10 et seq. All plans incorporated by reference into the storm water pollution prevention plan become enforceable under this permit.

A. Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance.

1. Existing Facilities. Except as provided in Part III A 3, 4, and 5, all existing facilities and new facilities that begin operation on or before June 30, 1999 shall prepare and implement the plan as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than March 26, 2000.

2. New Facilities. Facilities that begin operation after June 30, 1999 shall prepare and implement the plan prior to submitting the registration statement.

3. Oil and Gas Facilities. Oil and gas exploration, production, processing or treatment facilities that are not required to submit a registration statement but which have a discharge of a reportable quantity of oil or a hazardous substance for which notification is required pursuant to either 40 CFR 110.6 (1998) or 40 CFR 302.6 (1998), shall prepare and implement the plan on or before the date 60 calendar days after first knowledge of such discharge.

4. Measures That Require Construction. In cases where construction is necessary to implement measures required by the plan, the plan shall contain a schedule that provides compliance with the plan as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than 3 years after the date of coverage under the general permit. Where a construction compliance schedule is included in the plan, the schedule shall include appropriate nonstructural and/or temporary controls to be implemented in the affected portion(s) of the facility prior to completion of the permanent control measure.

5. Extensions. Upon a showing of good cause, the Director may establish a later date in writing for preparing and compliance with a plan for a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity.

B. Signature and Plan Review.

1. Signature/Location. The plan shall be signed in accordance with Part II K, and be retained onsite at the facility that generates the storm water discharge in accordance with Part II B 2. For inactive facilities, the plan may be kept at the nearest office of the permittee.

2. Availability. The permittee shall make the storm water pollution prevention plan, annual site compliance inspection report, or other information available to the Department upon request.

3. Required Modifications. The Director, or authorized representative, may notify the permittee at any time that the plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this permit. Such notification shall identify those provisions of the permit that are not being met by the plan, and identify which provisions of the plan requires modifications in order to meet the minimum requirements of this permit. Within 60 days of such notification from the Director, (or as otherwise provided by the Director), or authorized representative, the permittee shall make the required changes to the plan and shall submit to the Director a written certification that the requested changes have been made.

C. Keeping Plans Current.

The permittee shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, that has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters or if the storm water pollution prevention plan proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified under Part III D of this permit, or in otherwise achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. New owners shall review the existing plan and make appropriate changes. Amendments to the plan may be reviewed by the Department in the same manner as Part III B.

D. Contents of the Plan.

The contents of the pollution prevention plan shall comply with the requirements listed below and those in the appropriate section of Part IV. These requirements are cumulative. If a facility has co-located activities that are covered in more than one section of Part IV, that facility's pollution prevention plan must comply with the requirements listed in all applicable sections. The following requirements are applicable to all storm water pollution prevention plans developed under this general permit. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Pollution Prevention Team. Each plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a storm water Pollution Prevention Team that are responsible for developing the storm water pollution prevention plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan.

2. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. Each plan shall provide a description of potential sources that may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or that may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. Each plan shall identify all activities and significant materials that may potentially be significant pollutant sources. Each plan shall include, at a minimum:

a. Drainage.

(1) A site map indicating an outline of the portions of the drainage area of each storm water outfall that are within the facility boundaries, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, surface water bodies, locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation, locations where major spills or leaks identified under Part III D 2 c have occurred, and the locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes and wastewaters, locations used for the treatment, filtration, or storage of water supplies, liquid storage tanks,

processing areas, and storage areas. The map must indicate the outfall locations and the types of discharges contained in the drainage areas of the outfalls;

(2) For each area of the facility that generates storm water discharges associated with industrial activity with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants, a prediction of the direction of flow, and an identification of the types of pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Factors to consider include the toxicity of chemical; quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall be identified;

b. Inventory of Exposed Materials. An inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of 3 years prior to the date of submission of a registration statement to be covered under this permit and the present; method and location of onsite storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff between the time of 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a registration statement to be covered under this permit and the present; the location and a description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any treatment the storm water receives;

c. Spills and Leaks. A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility within the 3 year period immediately prior to the date of submission of a registration statement to be covered under this permit. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit;

d. Sampling Data. A summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit; and

e. Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices, and wastewater treatment activities to include sludge drying, storage, application or disposal activities. The description shall specifically list any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and for each potential source, any pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g., biochemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, etc.) of concern shall be identified.

3. Measures and Controls. Each facility covered by this permit shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility and implement such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in a plan shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls.

a. Good Housekeeping. Good housekeeping requires the clean and orderly maintenance of areas that may contribute pollutants to storm water discharges. The plan shall describe procedures performed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff. Particular attention should be paid to areas where raw materials are stockpiled, material handling areas, storage areas, liquid storage tanks, material handling areas, and loading/unloading areas.

b. Preventive Maintenance. A preventive maintenance program shall involve: timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins); inspection and testing of facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures which could result in discharges of pollutants to surface waters; and appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.

c. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. Areas where potential spills that can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges can occur, and their

accompanying drainage points, shall be identified clearly in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Where appropriate, specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan should be considered. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a clean up should be available to personnel.

d. Inspections. Facility personnel who are familiar with the industrial activity, the BMPs and the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility. The inspection frequency shall be specified in the plan based upon a consideration of the level of industrial activity at the facility, but shall be a minimum of quarterly unless more frequent intervals are specified elsewhere in the permit. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained.

e. Employee Training. Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution prevention plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The pollution prevention plan shall identify periodic dates for such training.

f. Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures. A description of incidents (such as spills, or other discharges), along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the plan. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan.

g. Nonstorm Water Discharges.

(1) The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of nonstorm water discharges. The certification shall include the identification of potential significant sources of nonstorm water at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of nonstorm water discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test. Certifications shall be signed in accordance with Part II K. Such certification may not be feasible if the facility operating the storm water discharge associated with industrial activity does not have access to an outfall, manhole, or other point of access to the ultimate conduit that receives the discharge. In such cases, the source identification section of the storm water pollution prevention plan shall indicate why the certification required was not feasible, along with the identification of potential significant sources of nonstorm water at the site. A permittee that is unable to provide the certification required by this paragraph must notify the Department in accordance with Part III D 3 g (3).

(2) Except for flows from fire fighting activities, sources of nonstorm water listed in Part I D 8 that are combined with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must be identified in the plan. The plan shall identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the nonstorm water component(s) of the discharge.

(3) Failure to Certify. Any permittee that is unable to provide the certification required (testing for nonstorm water discharges), must notify the Department within 270 days after the date of coverage under this general permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification shall describe: the procedure of any test conducted for the presence of nonstorm water discharges; the results of such test or other relevant observations; potential sources of nonstorm water discharges to the storm sewer; and why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not feasible.

(4) If the facility discharges wastewater, other than storm water, via an existing VPDES permit, the VPDES permit authorizing the discharge must be referenced in the plan. Nonstorm water discharges to surface waters that are not authorized by a VPDES permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.

h. Sediment and Erosion Control. The plan shall identify areas that, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant

soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.

i. Management of Runoff. The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those that control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures may include: vegetative swales and practices; reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source); inlet controls (such as oil/water separators); snow management activities; infiltration devices and wet detention/retention devices; or other equivalent measures.

4. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Personnel who are familiar with the industrial activity, the BMPs and the storm water pollution prevention plan shall conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but in no case less than once a year. Such evaluations shall include the following:

a. Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity such as material storage, handling, and disposal activities shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made;

b. Based on the results of the evaluation, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with Part III D 2 and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with Part III D 3 shall be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks of such evaluation and shall provide for implementation of any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than 12 weeks after the evaluation;

c. A report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with Part III D 4 b shall be made and retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least 3 years from the date of the evaluation. The report shall identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the storm water pollution prevention plan and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part II K; and

d. Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required under Part III D 3 d, the compliance evaluation may be conducted in place of one such inspection.

E. Special Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the minimum standards listed in Part III D and Part IV, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall include a complete discussion of measures taken to conform with the following applicable guidelines.

1. Additional Requirements for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity that Discharge Into or Through Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems Serving a Population of 100,000 or More.

a. In addition to the applicable requirements of this permit, facilities covered by this permit must comply with applicable requirements in municipal storm

water management programs developed under VPDES permits issued for the discharge of the municipal separate storm sewer system that receives the facility's discharge, provided the permittee has been notified of such conditions.

b. Permittees that discharge storm water associated with industrial activity through a municipal separate storm sewer system serving a population of 100,000 or more, or a municipal system designated by the Director shall make plans available to the municipal operator of the system upon request.

2. Additional Requirements for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Facilities Subject to EPCRA Section 313 Requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part IV and other applicable conditions of this permit, storm water pollution prevention plans for facilities subject to reporting requirements under EPCRA Section 313, prior to May 1, 1997, for chemicals that are classified as Section 313 water priority chemicals, except as provided in Part III E 2 b (2), and where there is the potential for these chemicals to mix with storm water discharges, shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices that are necessary to provide for conformance with the following guidelines.

a. In areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are stored, processed or otherwise handled, appropriate containment, drainage control and/or diversionary structures shall be provided unless otherwise exempted under Part III E 2 c. At a minimum, one of the following preventive systems or its equivalent shall be used:

(1) Curbing, culverting, gutters, sewers, or other forms of drainage control to prevent or minimize the potential for storm water runon to come into contact with significant sources of pollutants; or

(2) Roofs, covers or other forms of appropriate protection to prevent storage piles from exposure to storm water and wind.

b. In addition to the minimum standards listed under Part III E 2 a, and except as otherwise exempted under Part III E 2 c, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall include a complete discussion of measures taken to conform with other effective storm water pollution prevention procedures, and applicable state rules, regulations, and guidelines.

(1) Liquid Storage Areas Where Storm Water Comes Into Contact With Any Equipment, Tank, Container, or Other Vessel Used for Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals.

(a) No tank or container shall be used for the storage of a Section 313 water priority chemical unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature, etc.

(b) Liquid storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals may include secondary containment provided for at least the entire contents of the largest single tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation, a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan, and/or other equivalent measures.

(2) Material Storage Areas for Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals Other Than Liquids. Material storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals other than liquids that are subject to runoff, leaching, or wind shall incorporate drainage or other control features that will minimize the discharge of Section 313 water priority chemicals by reducing storm water contact with those chemicals.

(3) Truck and Rail Car Loading and Unloading Areas for Liquid Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals. Truck and rail car loading and unloading areas for liquid Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of those chemicals. Protection such as overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks shall be provided as appropriate. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals may include: the placement and maintenance of drip pans (including the proper disposal of materials collected in the drip pans) where spillage may occur (such as hose connections, hose reels and filler nozzles) for use when making and breaking hose connections; a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan; and/or other equivalent measures.

(4) Areas Where Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals Are Transferred,

Processed, or Otherwise Handled. Processing equipment and materials handling equipment shall be operated so as to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Materials used in piping and equipment shall be compatible with the substances handled. Drainage from process and materials handling areas shall minimize storm water contact with Section 313 water priority chemicals. Additional protection such as covers or guards to prevent exposure to wind, spraying or releases from pressure relief vents from causing a discharge of Section 313 water priority chemicals to the drainage system shall be provided as appropriate. Visual inspections or leak tests shall be provided for overhead piping conveying Section 313 water priority chemicals without secondary containment.

(5) Discharges From Areas Covered by Paragraphs (1), (2), (3), or (4) of Part III E 2 b.

(a) Drainage from areas covered by paragraphs (1), (2), (3), or (4) of Part III E 2 b should be restrained by valves or other positive means to prevent the discharge of a spill or other excessive leakage of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Where containment units are employed, such units may be emptied by pumps or ejectors; however, these shall be manually activated.

(b) Flapper-type drain valves shall not be used to drain containment areas. Valves used for the drainage of containment areas should, as far as is practical, be of manual, open-and-closed design.

(c) If facility drainage is not engineered as above, the final discharge of all in-facility storm sewers shall be equipped to be equivalent with a diversion system that could, in the event of an uncontrolled spill of Section 313 water priority chemicals, return the spilled material to the facility.

(d) Records shall be kept of the frequency and estimated volume (in gallons) of discharges from containment areas.

(6) Facility Site Runoff Other Than From Areas Covered By paragraphs (1), (2), (3), or (4) of Part III E 2 b. Other areas of the facility (those not addressed in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), or (4) of Part III E 2 b), from which runoff that may contain Section 313 water priority chemicals or spills of Section 313 water priority chemicals could cause a discharge shall incorporate the necessary drainage or other control features to prevent discharge of spilled or improperly disposed material and ensure the mitigation of pollutants in runoff or leachate.

(7) Preventive Maintenance and Housekeeping. All areas of the facility shall be inspected at specific intervals identified in the plan for leaks or conditions that could lead to discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals or direct contact of storm water with raw materials, intermediate materials, waste materials or products. In particular, facility piping, pumps, storage tanks and bins, pressure vessels, process and material handling equipment, and material bulk storage areas shall be examined for any conditions or failures that could cause a discharge. Inspection shall include examination for leaks, wind blowing, corrosion, support or foundation failure, or other forms of deterioration or noncontainment. Inspection intervals shall be specified in the plan and shall be based on design and operational experience. Different areas may require different inspection intervals. Where a leak or other condition is discovered that may result in significant releases of Section 313 water priority chemicals to waters of the United States, action to stop the leak or otherwise prevent the significant release of Section 313 water priority chemicals to waters of the United States shall be immediately taken or the unit or process shut down until such action can be taken. When a leak or noncontainment of a Section 313 water priority chemical has occurred, contaminated soil, debris, or other material must be promptly removed and disposed in accordance with Federal, State, and local requirements and as described in the plan.

(8) Facility Security. Facilities shall have the necessary security systems to prevent accidental or intentional entry that could cause a discharge. Security systems described in the plan shall address fencing, lighting, vehicular traffic control, and securing of equipment and buildings.

(9) Training. Facility employees and contractor personnel that work in areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are used or stored shall be trained in and informed of preventive measures at the facility. Employee training shall be conducted at intervals specified in the plan, but not less than once per

year. Training shall address pollution control laws and regulations, the storm water pollution prevention plan and the particular features of the facility and its operation that are designed to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. The plan shall designate a person who is accountable for spill prevention at the facility and who will set up the necessary spill emergency procedures and reporting requirements so that spills and emergency releases of Section 313 water priority chemicals can be isolated and contained before a discharge of those chemicals can occur. Contractor or temporary personnel shall be informed of facility operation and design features in order to prevent discharges or spills from occurring.

c. Facilities subject to reporting requirements under EPCRA Section 313 for chemicals that are classified as Section 313 water priority chemicals that are handled and stored onsite only in gaseous or nonsoluble liquid or solid (at atmospheric pressure and temperature) forms may provide a certification as such in the pollution prevention plan in lieu of the additional requirements in Part III E 2. Such certification shall include a narrative description of all water priority chemicals and the form in which they are handled and stored, and shall be signed in accordance with Part II K.

d. The storm water pollution prevention plan shall be certified in accordance with Part II K.

3. Additional Requirements for Salt Storage. Storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes and that generate a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity that is discharged to surface waters shall be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation, except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile. Permittees shall demonstrate compliance with this provision as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 3 years after the date of coverage under this general permit. Permittees with previous coverage under a VPDES general permit for storm water shall be compliant with this provision upon submittal of the registration statement. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered where storm water from the pile is not discharged to surface waters.

PART IV
SECTOR-SPECIFIC PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

A. Timber products facilities.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from the following activities: establishments generally classified under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Major Group 24 that are engaged in cutting timber and pulpwood, merchant sawmills, lath mills, shingle mills, cooperage stock mills, planing mills, and plywood and veneer mills engaged in producing lumber and wood basic materials; and establishments engaged in wood preserving or in manufacturing finished articles made entirely of wood or related materials, except for wood kitchen cabinet manufacturers (SIC Code 2434), which are addressed under Part IV W.

2. Special Conditions.

a. Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges

Discharges of boiler blowdown and water treatment wastewaters, noncontact and contact cooling waters, wash down waters from treatment equipment, and storm water that has come in contact with areas where spraying of chemical formulations designed to provide surface protection, to surface waters, or through municipal separate storm sewer systems are not authorized by this permit. The owners of such discharges must obtain coverage under a separate VPDES discharge permit.

b. In addition to the discharges described in Part I D 8, the following nonstorm water discharges may be authorized by this permit provided the nonstorm water component of the discharge is in compliance with Part IV A 3 and the effluent limitations described in Part I B: discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

(1) Drainage. A site map indicating the location of treatment chemical storage areas, treated wood and residue storage areas, wet decking areas, dry decking areas, untreated wood and residue storage areas, and treatment equipment storage areas.

(2) Where information is available, facilities that have used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or wood preserving activities onsite in the past should identify in the inventory the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain and management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with storm water runoff.

b. Measures and Controls. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following areas of the site: log, lumber and other wood product storage areas; residue storage areas, loading and unloading areas; material handling areas; chemical storage areas; and equipment/vehicle maintenance, storage and repair areas. Facilities that surface protect and/or preserve wood products should address specific BMPs for wood surface protection and preserving activities. The pollution prevention plan should address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:

(1) Good Housekeeping. Good housekeeping measures in storage areas, loading and unloading areas, and material handling areas should be designed to:

(a) limit the discharge of wood debris;

(b) minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials; and

(c) minimize the generation of dust;

(2) Preventive Maintenance. Periodic removal of debris from ditches, swales, diversions, containment basins, sediment ponds and infiltration measures should be performed to limit discharges of solids and to maintain the effectiveness of the controls.

(3) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. Response schedules should be developed to limit tracking of spilled materials to other areas of the site. Leaks or spills of wood surface protection or preservation chemicals shall be cleaned up immediately in accordance with applicable RCRA regulations at 40 CFR Part 264 (1998) and 40 CFR Part 265 (1998).

(4) Inspections. Permittees are required to conduct quarterly visual inspections of BMPs. Material handling, and unloading and loading areas should be inspected daily whenever industrial activities occur in those areas. If no activities are occurring, no inspection is required. Inspections at processing areas, transport areas, and treated wood storage areas of facilities performing wood surface protection and preservation activities should be performed monthly to assess the usefulness of practices in minimizing drippage of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with storm water discharges. The inspections shall include:

(a) an assessment of the integrity of storm water discharge diversions, conveyance systems, sediment control and collection systems, and containment structures;

(b) visual inspection of sediment and erosion BMPs to determine if soil erosion has occurred; and

(c) visual inspections of storage areas and other potential sources of pollution for evidence of actual or potential pollutant discharges of contaminated storm water.

(5) Sediment and Erosion Control. When developing the plan, the following areas of the site should be considered: loading and unloading areas, access roads, material handling areas, storage areas, and any other areas where heavy equipment and vehicle use is prevalent. The following erosion and sediment controls shall be considered to minimize the discharge of sediments from the site: stabilization measures such as seeding, mulching, contouring, porous pavement, paving and sodding or its equivalent and structural measures such as sediment traps and silt fences or other equivalent measures.

c. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Such evaluations shall include areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity such as locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes, liquid storage tanks, processing areas, treatment chemical storage areas, treated wood and residue storage areas, wet decking areas, dry decking areas, untreated wood and residue storage areas, and treatment equipment storage areas shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

B. Paper And Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from the following activities: facilities engaged in the manufacture of pulps from wood and other cellulose fibers and from rags; the manufacture of paper and paperboard into converted products, such as paper coated off the paper machine, paper bags, paper boxes and envelopes; and establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing bags of plastic film and sheet. These facilities are commonly identified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Major Group 26.

2. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. There are no additional requirements beyond those in Part I D 8.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Good Housekeeping. The plan shall describe procedures performed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff. Examples include cleaning of lots and roofs that collect debris; and routine cleaning of wastewater treatment and other waste disposal (such as sludge handling) locations.

b. Management of Runoff. Appropriate measures may include: screens or

fences used to protect dust and particulate collection activities from wind or to minimize the effects of wind on material loading and storage; processing activities to eliminate or reduce wind blown or airborne pollutants; secondary containment of storage areas such as berms and dikes; diversionary structures to direct storm water away from areas of potential contamination; and tarpaulins, roofs, or other coverings of outdoor storage or industrial activities or other equivalent measures.

C. Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from a facility engaged in manufacturing the following products and generally described by the SIC code shown:

a. Basic industrial inorganic chemicals (including SIC 281);

b. Plastic materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubbers, and cellulosic and other humanmade fibers, except glass (including SIC 282);

c. Soap and other detergents and in producing glycerin from vegetable and animal fats and oils; specialty cleaning, polishing, and sanitation preparations; surface active preparations used as emulsifiers, wetting agents, and finishing agents, including sulfonated oils; and perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations (including SIC 284);

d. Paints (in paste and ready-mixed form); varnishes; lacquers; enamels and shellac; putties, wood fillers, and sealers; paint and varnish removers; paint brush cleaners; and allied paint products (including SIC 285);

e. Industrial organic chemicals (including SIC 286);

f. Nitrogenous and phosphatic basic fertilizers, mixed fertilizer, pesticides, and other agricultural chemicals (including SIC 287);

g. Industrial and household adhesives, glues, caulking compounds, sealants, and linoleum, tile, and rubber cements from vegetable, animal, or synthetic plastics materials; explosives; printing ink, including gravure ink, screen process ink, and lithographic; miscellaneous chemical preparations, such as fatty acids, essential oils, gelatin (except vegetable), sizes, bluing, laundry sours, writing and stamp pad ink, industrial compounds, such as boiler and heat insulating compounds, metal, oil, and water treatment compounds, waterproofing compounds, and chemical supplies for foundries (including facilities with SIC 289);

h. Ink and paints, including china painting enamels, India ink, drawing ink, platinum paints for burnt wood or leather work, paints for china painting, artists' paints and artists' water colors (SIC 3952, limited to those listed; for others in SIC 3952 not listed above, see Part IV Y); and

i. Medicinal chemicals and pharmaceutical products, including the grading, grinding and milling of botanicals (including SIC 283).

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. In addition to those nonstorm water discharges prohibited under Part I D 8, this section does not authorize the discharge of:

a. Inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans;

b. Washwaters from material handling and processing areas. This includes areas where containers, equipment, industrial machinery, and any significant materials are exposed to storm water; or

c. Washwaters from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

(1) Drainage. The site map developed for the facility shall include access roads, rail cars and tracks; the location of transfer of substances in

bulk; and machinery.

(2) Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following: access roads, rail cars and tracks; the location of transfer of substances in bulk; and machinery.

b. Measures and Controls.

(1) Good Housekeeping. At a minimum, the permittee shall:

(a) Schedule regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials, or use other appropriate measures to reduce the potential for the discharge of storm water that has come into contact with garbage or waste materials. This schedule shall be included in the plan. Individuals responsible for waste management and disposal shall be informed of the procedures established under the plan;

(b) Routinely inspect for leaks and the condition of drums, tanks and containers. Ensure that spill cleanup procedures are understood by employees;

(c) Keep an up-to-date inventory of all materials present at the facility. While preparing the inventory, all containers should be clearly labeled. Hazardous containers that requires special handling, storage, use and disposal shall be clearly marked; and

(d) Maintain clean ground surfaces.

(2) Inspections.

All areas exposed to precipitation at the facilities shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures (diking, berming, curbing, sediment and erosion control measures, stabilization controls, etc.) required under this section shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.

(3) Facility Security. Facilities shall have the necessary security systems to prevent accidental or intentional entry that could cause a discharge. Security systems described in the plan shall address fencing, lighting, vehicular traffic control, and securing of equipment and buildings.

(4) Structural Practices. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate structural measures. The plan shall provide that measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained.

(5) Practices for Material Handling and Storage Areas. Permittees shall ensure the implementation of practices that conform with the following:

(a) In areas where liquid or powdered materials are stored, facilities shall provide either diking, curbing, berms, or other appropriate measures to reduce the potential of discharge of liquid or powdered materials in storm water;

(b) In all other outside storage areas including storage of used containers, machinery, scrap and construction materials, and pallets, facilities shall prevent or minimize storm water runon to the storage area by using curbing, culverting, gutters, sewers or other forms of drainage control;

(c) In all storage areas, roofs, covers or other forms of appropriate protection shall be used to prevent storage areas from exposure to storm water and wind. For the purpose of this paragraph, tanks would be considered to be appropriate protection;

(d) In areas where liquid or powdered materials are transferred in bulk from truck or rail cars, permittees shall provide appropriate measures to minimize contact of material with precipitation. Permittees shall consider providing for hose connection points at storage containers to be inside containment areas, and providing drip pans to be used in areas that are not in a containment area, where spillage may occur (e.g., hose reels, connection points with rail cars or trucks) or equivalent measures;

(e) In areas of transfer of contained or packaged materials and loading/unloading areas, permittee shall consider providing appropriate protection

such as overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks or an equivalent;

(f) Drainage from areas covered by Part IV C 3 b (5) should be restrained by valves or other positive means to prevent the discharge of a spill or leak. Containment units may be emptied by pumps or ejectors; however, these shall be manually activated;

(g) Flapper-type drain valves shall not be used to drain containment areas. Valves used for the drainage of containment areas should, as far as is practical, be of manual, open-or-closed design; and

(h) If facility drainage is not engineered as above, the final discharge point of all in-facility sewers should be equipped to prevent or divert the discharge, in the event of an uncontrolled spill of materials, return the spilled material to the facility.

(6) Sediment and Erosion Control. The plan shall describe permanent stabilization practices and shall ensure that disturbed portions of the site are stabilized. Stabilization practices may include: permanent seeding, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, preservation of mature vegetation, and other appropriate measures.

D. Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturers.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

This section of the permit describes requirements for all existing point source discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity to surface waters from: facilities engaged in manufacturing asphalt paving and roofing materials, including those facilities commonly identified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 2951 and 2952; portable asphalt plant facilities (also commonly identified by SIC code 2951); and facilities engaged in manufacturing lubricating oils and greases, including those facilities classified as SIC code 2992.

2. Limitations on Coverage.

The following storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this section of the permit:

a. Storm water discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products and that are classified as SIC code 2911;

b. Storm water discharges from oil recycling facilities; and

c. Storm water discharges associated with fats and oils rendering.

3. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. There are no additional prohibitions beyond those listed in Part I D 8.

4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Measures and Controls.

Inspections. Material storage and handling areas, liquid storage tanks, hoppers or silos, vehicle and equipment maintenance, cleaning, and fueling areas, material handling vehicles, equipment and processing areas shall be inspected.

b. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity including; material storage and handling areas, liquid storage tanks, hoppers or silos, vehicle and equipment maintenance, cleaning, and fueling areas, material handling vehicles, equipment and processing areas, and areas where aggregate is stockpiled outdoors shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

E. Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing Facilities.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from the following activities: manufacturing flat, pressed, or blown glass or glass containers; manufacturing hydraulic cement; manufacturing clay product including tile and brick; manufacturing of pottery and porcelain electrical supplies; manufacturing concrete products; manufacturing gypsum products; nonclay refractories; and grinding or otherwise treating minerals and earths. This section generally includes the following types of manufacturing operations: flat glass, (SIC code 3211); glass containers, (SIC code 3221); pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified, (SIC code 3229); glass products made of purchased glass (SIC code 3231) where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water, hydraulic cement, (SIC code 3241); brick and structural clay tile, (SIC code 3251); ceramic wall and floor tile, (SIC code 3253); clay refractories, (SIC code 3255); structural clay products not elsewhere classified (SIC code 3259); vitreous china plumbing fixtures, and china and earthen ware fittings and bathroom accessories (SIC code 3261); vitreous china table and kitchen articles (SIC code 3262); fine earthen ware table and kitchen articles (SIC code 3263); porcelain electrical supplies, (SIC code 3264); pattern products, (SIC code 3269); concrete block and brick, (SIC code 3271); concrete products, except block and brick (SIC code 3272); lime (SIC code 3274); gypsum products, (SIC code 3275); cut stone and stone products (SIC code 3281); abrasive products (SIC code 3291); asbestos products (SIC code 3292); minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated, (SIC code 3295); mineral wool (SIC code 3296); nonclay refractories (SIC code 3297); and nonmetallic mineral products not elsewhere classified (SIC code 3299).

Facilities engaged in the following activities are not eligible for coverage under this section: lime manufacturing (SIC 3274); cut stone and stone products (SIC 3281); abrasive products (SIC 3291); asbestos products (SIC 3292); mineral wool and mineral wool insulation products (SIC 3296).

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. The discharge of pavement washwaters are only authorized where the permittee has minimized the presence of spilled materials in accordance with Part IV E 3 b (1).

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

Drainage. Facilities shall also identify, on the site map, the location of any: bag house or other dust control device; recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater and the areas that drain to the treatment device.

b. Measures and Controls.

(1) Good Housekeeping.

(a) Facilities shall prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust other significant materials in storm water from paved portions of the site that are exposed to storm water. Measures used to minimize the presence of these materials may include regular sweeping, or other equivalent measures. The plan shall indicate the frequency of sweeping or other measures. The frequency shall be determined based upon consideration of the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and frequency of precipitation, but shall not be less than once per week when cement, aggregate, kiln dust or fly ash are being handled or otherwise processed in the area.

(b) Facilities shall prevent the exposure of fine granular solids such as cement and kiln dust to storm water. Where practicable, these materials shall be stored in enclosed silos, hoppers or buildings, in covered areas, or under covering.

(2) Inspections. The inspection shall take place while the facility is in operation and shall at a minimum include all of the following areas that are exposed to storm water at the site: material handling areas, above ground storage

tanks, hoppers or silos, dust collection/containment systems, truck wash down and equipment cleaning areas.

(3) Employee Training. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, truck wash out procedures, equipment wash down procedures and material management practices.

(4) Nonstorm Water Discharges. Facilities engaged in production of ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick or other products shall include in the certification a description of measures that ensure that process wastewater that results from washing of trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms or other equipment are discharged in accordance with a separate VPDES permit or are recycled. Facilities with wash water recycle ponds shall include an estimate of the amount of rainfall (in inches) required to cause the recycle pond to overflow in a 24-hour period.

F. Primary Metals Facilities.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from the primary metal industry, which includes the following types of facilities.

a. Steel works, blast furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills including: steel wire drawing and steel nails and spikes; cold-rolled steel sheet, strip, and bars; and steel pipes and tubes (SIC code 331).

b. Iron and steel foundries, including: gray and ductile iron, malleable iron, steel investment, and steel foundries not elsewhere classified (SIC code 332).

c. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals, including: primary smelting and refining of copper, and primary production of aluminum (SIC code 333).

d. Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals (SIC code 334).

e. Rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals (SIC code 335).

f. Nonferrous foundries (castings), including: aluminum die-castings, nonferrous die-castings, except aluminum, aluminum foundries, copper foundries, and nonferrous foundries, except copper and aluminum (SIC code 336).

g. Miscellaneous primary metal products, not elsewhere classified, including: metal heat treating, and primary metal products, not elsewhere classified (SIC code 339).

Activities covered include, but are not limited to, storm water discharges associated with coking operations, sintering plants, blast furnaces, smelting operations, rolling mills, casting operations, heat treating, extruding, drawing, or forging of all types of ferrous and nonferrous metals, scrap, and ore.

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. There are no additional requirements beyond those described in Part I D 8.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

Drainage. A site map indicating locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents or baths, sand, slag or dross, liquid storage tanks or drums, processing areas including pollution control equipment such as baghouses, and storage areas of raw materials such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. The map shall also indicate areas of the facility where accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter from operations such as furnace or oven emissions or losses from coal/coke handling operations, etc., is likely, and could result in a discharge of pollutants to surface waters.

b. Measures and Controls.

(1) Good Housekeeping. The pollution prevention plan should consider implementation of the following measures, or equivalent measures, where

applicable.

(a) Establish a cleaning or maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, particularly areas of material loading/unloading, material storage and handling, and processing.

(b) Pave areas of vehicle traffic or material storage where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practical. Institute sweeping programs in these areas as well.

(c) For unstabilized areas of the facility where sweeping is not practical, storm water management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures, that effectively trap or remove sediment should be considered.

(2) Source Controls. The permittee shall consider preventive measures to minimize the potential exposure of all significant materials to precipitation and storm water runoff. The permittee should consider the implementation of the following measures, or equivalent measures, to reduce the exposure of all materials to storm water.

(a) Relocating all materials, including raw materials, intermediate products, material handling equipment, obsolete equipment, and wastes currently stored outside to inside locations.

(b) Establishment of a schedule for removal of wastes and obsolete equipment to minimize the volume of these materials stored onsite that may be exposed to storm water.

(c) Substitution of less hazardous materials, or materials less likely to contaminate storm water, or substitution of recyclable materials for nonrecyclables wherever possible.

(d) Constructing permanent or semipermanent covers, or other similar forms of protection over stockpiled materials, material handling and processing equipment. Options include roofs, tarps, and other covers. This may also include the use of containment bins or covered dumpsters for raw materials, waste materials and nonrecyclable waste materials.

(e) Dikes, berms, curbs, trenches, or other equivalent measures to divert runon from material storage, processing, or waste disposal areas.

(3) Preventive Maintenance.

(a) A schedule for inspection and maintenance of all particulate emissions control equipment should be established to ensure proper operation. Detection of any leaks or defects that could lead to excessive emissions shall be repaired as soon as practicable. Where significant settling or deposition from process emissions are observed during proper operation of existing equipment, the permittee shall consider ways to reduce these emissions including but not limited to: upgrading or replacing existing equipment; collecting runoff from areas of deposition for treatment or recycling; or changes in materials or processes to reduce the generation of particulate matter.

(b) Structural Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be visually inspected for signs of washout, excessive sedimentation, deterioration, damage, or overflowing, and shall be repaired or maintained as soon as practicable.

(4) Inspections. Inspections shall address, at a minimum, the following areas where applicable:

(a) Air pollution control equipment such as baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and cyclones, should be inspected on a routine basis for any signs of disrepair such as leaks, corrosion, or improper operation that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. The permittee should consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets, or equivalent measures, to check for leaks or blockage in ducts. Visual inspections shall be made for corrosion, leaks, or signs of particulate deposition or visible emissions that could indicate leaks;

(b) All process or material handling equipment such as conveyors, cranes, and vehicles should be inspected for leaks, drips, etc. or for the potential loss of materials; and

(c) Material storage areas such as piles, bins or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks or drums, should be examined for signs of material losses due to wind or storm water runoff.

(5) Sediment and Erosion Control. The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those that control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures which the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures.

(6) Management of Runoff. Permittees shall consider implementation of the following storm water management practices or other equivalent measures to address pollutants of concern:

(a) Vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, or other equivalent measures, that effectively trap or remove sediment prior to discharge through an inlet or catch basin;

(b) Media filtration such as catch basin filters and sand filters;

(c) Oil/water separators or the equivalent; and

(d) Structural BMPs such as settling basins, sediment traps, retention or detention ponds, recycling ponds or other equivalent measures.

G. Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from active and inactive metal mining and ore dressing facilities (Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Major Group 10) if the storm water has come into contact with, or is contaminated by, any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product located on the site of the operation. SIC Major Group 10 includes establishments primarily engaged in mining, developing mines, or exploring for metallic minerals (ores) and also includes all ore dressing and beneficiating operations, whether performed at mills operated in conjunction with the mines served or at mills, such as custom mills, operated separately. For the purposes of this section, the term "metal mining" includes all ore mining and/or dressing and beneficiating operations, whether performed at mills operated in conjunction with the mines served or at mills, such as custom mills, operated separately. All storm water discharges from inactive metal mining facilities and storm water discharges from the following areas of active, and temporarily inactive, metal mining facilities are the only discharges covered by this permit: waste rock/overburden piles outside the active mining area; topsoil piles; offsite haul/access roads if outside of the active mining area; haul/access roads constructed of waste rock/overburden if outside of the active mining area; onsite haul/access roads not constructed of waste rock/overburden/ spent ore except if mine water is used for dust control; runoff from tailings dams/dikes when not constructed of waste rock/tailings and no process fluids are present; runoff from tailings dams/dikes when constructed of waste rock/tailings and no process fluids are present if outside the active mining area; concentration building if no contact with material piles; mill site if no contact with material piles; office/administrative building and housing if mixed with storm water from industrial area; chemical storage area; docking facility except if excessive contact with waste product; explosive storage; fuel storage; vehicle/equipment maintenance area/building; parking areas (if necessary); power plant; truck wash areas except when excessive contact with waste product; unreclaimed, disturbed areas outside of active mining area; reclaimed areas released from reclamation bonds prior to December 17, 1990; and partially/inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation bond. Note: Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are subject to 40 CFR Part 440 (1998) if the source of the drainage flows is within the "active mining area" and the resulting storm water flows drain to a point source. For such sources outside the active mining area, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge is composed entirely of storm water and not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 (1998).

2. Limitations on Coverage.

The following storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit:

a. Discharges from active metal mining facilities that are subject to the effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440 (1998)). Coverage under this permit does not include adit drainage or contaminated springs or seeps at active facilities, temporarily inactive facilities, or inactive facilities; and

b. Storm water discharges associated with an industrial activity from inactive mining operations occurring on Federal lands where an owner cannot be identified.

3. Special Definitions.

The following definitions are only for this section of the general permit:

"Active Metal Mining Facility" means a place where work or other related activity to the extraction, removal, or recovery of metal ore is being conducted. With respect to surface mines, an "active metal mining facility" does not include any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to a desired contour and reclamation work has begun.

"Inactive Metal Mining Facility" means a site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling activities occurred in the past but is not an active metal mining facility, as defined in this permit and that portion of the facility does not have an active mining permit issued by the applicable (federal or state) governmental agency.

"Temporarily Inactive Metal Mining Facility" means a site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling activities occurred in the past, but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility has an active mining permit issued by the applicable (federal or state) government agency that authorizes mining at the site.

4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Mining Activities. A description of the mining and associated activities taking place at the site that affect or may affect storm water runoff intended to be covered by this permit. The description shall report the total acreage within the mine site, an estimate of the number of acres of disturbed land and an estimate of the total amount of land proposed to be disturbed throughout the life of the mine. A general description of the location of the mining site relative to major transportation routes and communities shall also be provided.

b. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

(1) Drainage. A site topographic map that indicates: storage areas for chemicals and explosives; areas used for storage of overburden, materials, soils or wastes; location of mine drainage (where water leaves mine) or any other process water; tailings piles/ponds, both proposed and existing; heap leach pads; points of discharge from the property for mine drainage or any other process water; springs, streams, wetlands and other surface waters; and boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines. Factors to consider include the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g., acid forming).

(2) Inventory of Exposed Materials. A summary of any existing ore or waste rock/overburden characterization data, including results of testing for acid rock generation potential. If the ore or waste rock/overburden characterization data are updated due to a change in the ore type being mined, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be updated with the new data.

c. Measures and Controls.

(1) Inspections. Provisions for qualified personnel to inspect designated equipment and mine areas at least on a quarterly basis for active sites. For temporarily inactive sites, the inspections should be quarterly; however, inspections are not required when adverse weather conditions (e.g., snow) make the site inaccessible. All material handling areas shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

Erosion control systems and sediment control devices shall also be inspected to determine if they are working properly. The use of a checklist developed by the facility is encouraged.

(2) Sediment and Erosion Control. The measures to consider include diversion of flow away from areas susceptible to erosion (such as interceptor dikes and swales; diversion dikes curbs and berms; pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; and drainage/storm water conveyance systems (channels or gutters; open top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector; and culverts), stabilization methods to prevent or minimize erosion (such as temporary or permanent seeding; vegetative buffer strips; protection of trees; topsoiling; soil conditioning; contouring; mulching; geotextiles (matting; netting; or blankets); riprap; gabions; and retaining walls), and structural methods for controlling sediment (such as check dams; rock outlet protection; level spreaders; gradient terraces; straw bale barriers; silt fences; gravel or stone filter berms; brush barriers; sediment traps; grass swales; pipe slope drains; earth dikes; other controls such as entrance stabilization, waterway crossings or wind breaks; or other equivalent measures).

(3) Capping. Where capping of a contaminant source is necessary, the source being capped and materials and procedures used to cap the contaminant source must be identified. In some cases, the elimination of a pollution source through capping contaminant sources may be the most effective control measure for discharges from inactive ore mining and dressing facilities.

(4) Treatment. A description of how storm water will be treated prior to discharging to surface waters if treatment of a storm water discharge is necessary. Storm water treatments include the following: chemical/physical treatment; oil/water separators; and artificial wetlands.

(5) Storm Water Diversion. For inactive metal mining facilities, a description of how and where storm water will be diverted away from potential pollutant sources to prevent storm water contamination. Storm water diversions may include the following: interceptor dikes and swales; diversion dikes curbs and berms; pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; drainage/storm water conveyance systems (channels or gutters; open top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector; and culverts) or equivalent measures.

H. Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from coal mining-related areas (SIC Major Group 12) if: (i) they are not subject to effluent limitations guidelines under 40 CFR Part 434 (1998); or (ii) they are not subject to the standards of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) (91 USC 445 et seq.) and the Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy's individual permit requirements. The requirements of this section shall apply to storm water discharges from coal mining-related activities exempt from SMCRA, including the public financed exemption, the 16 2/3% exemption, the private use exemption, the under 250 tons exemption, the non-incidental tipple exemption, and the exemption for coal piles and preparation plants associated with the end user. Storm water discharges from inactive mining activities occuring on federal lands where an owner cannot be identified are not eligible for coverage under this permit. Storm water discharges from the following portions of eligible coal mines and coal mining related facilities may be eligible for this permit: haul roads (nonpublic roads on which coal or coal refuse is conveyed), access roads (nonpublic roads providing light vehicular traffic within the facility property and to public roadways), railroad spurs, sidings, and internal haulage lines (rail lines used for hauling coal within the facility property and to offsite commercial railroad lines or loading areas), conveyor belts, chutes, and aerial tramway haulage areas (areas under and around coal or refuse conveyor areas, including transfer stations), equipment storage and maintenance yards, coal handling buildings and structures, coal tipples, coal loading facilities and inactive coal mines and related areas (abandoned and other inactive mines, refuse disposal sites and other mining-related areas on private lands).

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. In addition to the broad prohibition of nonstorm water discharges of Part I D 8, point source discharges of pollutant seeps or underground drainage from inactive coal mines and refuse disposal areas that do not occur as storm water discharges in response to precipitation events are also excluded from coverage under this permit. In addition, floor drains from maintenance buildings and other similar drains in mining and preparation plant areas are prohibited.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

(1) Drainage. A site map that indicate drainage areas and storm water outfalls. These shall include but not be limited to the following:

(a) Drainage direction and discharge points from all applicable mining-related areas described in Part IV H 1, including culvert and sump discharges from roads and rail beds and also from equipment and maintenance areas subject to storm runoff of fuel, lubricants and other potentially harmful liquids;

(b) Locations exposed to precipitation that contain acidic spoil, refuse or unreclaimed disturbed areas; and

(c) Locations where liquid storage tanks containing potential pollutants, such as caustics, hydraulic fluids and lubricants, are exposed to precipitation.

(2) Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: truck traffic on haul roads and resulting generation of sediment subject to runoff and dust generation; fuel or other liquid storage; pressure lines containing slurry, hydraulic fluid or other potential harmful liquids; and loading or temporary storage of acidic refuse or spoil. Specific potential pollutants shall be identified, where known.

b. Measures and Controls.

(1) Good Housekeeping. Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of areas that may contribute pollutants to storm water discharges in a clean, orderly manner. These would be practices that would minimize the generation of pollutants at the source or before it would be necessary to employ sediment ponds or other control measures at the discharge outlets. Where applicable, such measures or other equivalent measures would include the following: sweepers and covered storage to minimize dust generation and storm runoff; conservation of vegetation where possible to minimize erosion; watering of haul roads to minimize dust generation; collection, removal, and proper disposal of waste oils and other fluids resulting from vehicle and equipment maintenance; or other equivalent measures.

(2) Preventive Maintenance. Where applicable, such measures would include the following: removal and proper disposal of settled solids in catch basins to allow sufficient retention capacity; periodic replacement of siltation control measures subject to deterioration such as straw bales; inspections of storage tanks and pressure lines for fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluid or slurry to prevent leaks due to deterioration or faulty connections; or other equivalent measures.

(3) Sediment and Erosion Control. The following sediment and erosion control measures or other equivalent measures, should be included in the plan where reasonable and appropriate for all areas subject to storm water runoff.

(a) Stabilization Measures. Interim and permanent stabilization measures to minimize erosion and lessen amount of structural sediment control measures needed, including: mature vegetation preservation; temporary seeding; permanent seeding and planting; temporary mulching, matting, and netting; sod stabilization; vegetative buffer strips; temporary chemical mulch, soil binders, and soil palliatives; nonacidic road surfacing material; and protective trees.

(b) Structural Measures. Structural measures to lessen erosion and reduce sediment discharges, including: silt fences; earth dikes; straw dikes; gradient terraces; drainage swales; sediment traps; pipe slope drains; porous rock

check dams; sedimentation ponds; riprap channel protection; capping of contaminated sources; and physical/chemical treatment of storm water.

(c) Management of Flow. The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (other than those as sediment and erosion control measures listed above) used to manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water runoff from the site. The plan shall provide that the measures, which the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate, shall be implemented and maintained. Appropriate measures may include: discharge diversions; drainage/storm water conveyances; runoff dispersion; sediment control and collection; vegetation/soil stabilization; capping of contaminated sources; treatment; or other equivalent measures.

I. Oil and Gas Extraction Facilities and Petroleum Refineries.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

This permit covers all existing point source discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity to surface waters from oil and gas facilities listed under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Major Group 13 which have had a discharge of a reportable quantity of oil or a hazardous substance for which notification is required under either 40 CFR 110.6, 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6 (1998). These include "... oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with any overburden raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products or waste products located on the site of such operations." Industries in SIC Major Group 13 include the extraction and production of crude oil, natural gas, oil sands and shale; the production of hydrocarbon liquids and natural gas from coal; and associated oilfield service, supply and repair industries. This section also covers petroleum refineries listed under SIC code 2911. Contaminated storm water discharges from petroleum refining or drilling operations that are subject to nationally established BAT or BPT guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 419 (1998) and 40 CFR Part 435 (1998) respectively are not included. Note that areas eligible for coverage at petroleum refineries will be very limited because the term "contaminated runoff", as defined under 40 CFR 419.11 (1998), includes "... runoff which comes into contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product located on petroleum refinery property." Areas at petroleum refineries which may be eligible for permit coverage, provided discharges from these areas are not co-mingled with "contaminated runoff", include: vehicle and equipment storage, maintenance and refueling areas. Most areas at refineries will not be eligible for coverage including: raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, waste material, chemical, and material storage areas; loading and unloading areas; transmission pipelines, and, processing areas. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from inactive oil and gas operations occurring on Federal lands where an owner cannot be identified are not covered by this permit.

2. Special Conditions.

There are no additional requirements beyond those listed in Part I D.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

(1) Drainage. The site map will indicate all areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirement of "No Discharge" in accordance with 40 CFR Part 435.32 (1998) and the existing structural controls to achieve compliance with the "No Discharge" requirement.

(2) Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.

(a) The plan shall include a narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; chemical, cement, mud or gel mixing

activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; drilling or mining activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices, equipment cleaning and rehabilitation activities. List any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and for each potential source, any pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g., biochemical oxygen demand, etc.) of concern shall be identified.

(b) In its description of potential pollutant sources, the plan must include information about the reportable quantities release which triggered the permit application requirements. Such information must include: the nature of the release (e.g., spill of oil from a drum storage area); the amount of oil or hazardous substance released; amount of substance recovered; date of the release; cause of the release (e.g., poor handling techniques as well as lack of containment in area); area affected by release, including land and waters; procedure to cleanup release; actions or procedures implemented to prevent or better respond to a release; and remaining potential contamination of storm water from release. The analysis shall take into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes, and the designated uses of the receiving stream.

b. Measures and Controls.

(1) Inspections. Equipment and vehicles which store, mix or transport hazardous materials will be inspected routinely, but not less than quarterly. For temporarily or permanently inactive oil and gas extraction facilities within Major SIC Group 13, which are remotely located and unstaffed, the inspections shall be performed at least annually. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained.

(2) Sediment and Erosion Control. Unless covered by another VPDES permit, the additional erosion control requirement for well drillings oil, sand, and shale mining areas are as follows:

(a) Site Description. Each plan shall provide a description of the following: i) A description of the nature of the exploration activity; ii) Estimates of the total area of the site and the area of the site that is expected to be disturbed due to the exploration activity; iii) An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the site; iv) A site map indicating drainage patterns and approximate slopes, the location of major control structures identified in the plan, and surface waters; and v) The name of the receiving water(s) and the ultimate receiving water(s) of the runoff.

(b) Controls. The pollution prevention plan shall include a description of controls appropriate for the activity and implement such controls. The description of controls shall address the following minimum components: i) A description of vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation where attainable and revegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Such practices may include: temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, or other equivalent measures. The permittee shall initiate appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 calendar days of the last activity at that area; ii) A description of structural practices that, to the degree attainable, divert flows from exposed soils, store flows or otherwise limit runoff from exposed areas of the site. Such practices may include straw bale dikes, silt fences, earth dikes, brush barriers, drainage swales, check dams, subsurface drain, pipe slope drain, level spreaders storm drain inlet protection, rock outlet protection, sediment traps, temporary sediment basins, or other equivalent measures; iii) Offsite vehicle tracking of sediments shall be minimized; iv) Procedures in a plan shall provide that all erosion controls on the site are inspected at least once every 7 calendar days. Weekly inspections are necessary to ensure erosion controls continue to effectively reduce the amount of sediment carried offsite. A silt fence or silt trap is no longer effective when filled with silt.

(3) Reportable Quantity (RQ) Release. The permittee must describe the measures taken to clean up RQ releases or related spills of materials, as well as measures proposed to avoid future releases of RQs. Such measures may include, among others: improved handling or storage techniques; containment around handling areas of liquid materials; and use of improved spill cleanup materials and techniques.

(4) Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. The storage of vehicles and equipment awaiting or having completed maintenance must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from these areas. The plan may consider the use of drip pans under vehicles and equipment, indoor storage of the vehicles and equipment, installation of berming and diking of this area, or other equivalent measures.

(5) Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment cleaning. The plan may consider performing all cleaning operations indoors, covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all washwaters drain to a sanitary sewer, and/or collecting the storm water runoff from the cleaning area and providing treatment or recycling. The discharge of vehicle and equipment wash waters, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit and must be authorized under a separate VPDES permit or discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment maintenance and rehabilitation. The plan may consider performing all maintenance activities indoors, using drip pans, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor where the practice would result in the exposure of pollutants to storm water, using dry cleanup methods, collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling, or other equivalent measures.

(6) Materials and Chemical Storage Areas. Storage units of all chemicals and materials (e.g., fuels, oils, used filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, radiator fluids, transmission fluids, hydraulic fluids, detergents drilling mud components, acids, organic additives) must be maintained in good condition so as to prevent contamination of storm water. Hazardous materials must be plainly labeled. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. The plan may consider indoor storage of the materials and/or installation of berming and diking at the area.

(7) Chemical Mixing Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from chemical mixing areas. The plan may consider covering the mixing area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runon of storm water to the mixing area, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff and providing treatment or recycling. The plan may consider installation of berming and diking of the area.

J. Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA.

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. There are no additional requirements under this section other than those stated in Part I D 8.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

There are no additional requirements under this section other than those stated in Part III.

K. Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from waste disposal at landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received industrial wastes. Open dumps are solid waste disposal units that are not in compliance with Sate/Federal criteria established under RCRA Subtitle D. Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that have storm water discharges from other types of industrial activities such as vehicle maintenance, truck washing, and/or recycling may be subject to additional requirements specified elsewhere in this permit. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activities from inactive landfills, land application sites, and open dumps occurring on Federal lands where an owner cannot be identified are ineligible for coverage under this permit.

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. In addition to the broad nonstorm water prohibition in Part I D 8, the discharge of leachate and vehicle and equipment wash waters to surface waters or a municipal separate storm sewer system is not authorized by this permit. Permittees with such discharges must obtain coverage under a separate VPDES permit (other than this permit).

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements in Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

(1) Drainage. A site map indicating locations of active and closed landfill cells or trenches, locations of active and closed land application areas, locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred, locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff, and locations of any leachate collection and handling systems.

(2) Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. Include a narrative description of potential pollutant sources associated with any of the following, outdoor storage of significant materials including daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill, land application, or open dumping areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems; haul roads; and vehicle tracking of sediments.

b. Measures and Controls.

(1) Preventive Maintenance. Where applicable, permittees addressed by this section shall also: i) maintain containers used for outdoor chemical and significant materials storage to prevent leaking or rupture; ii) maintain all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with storm water; and iii) maintain the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover, including making repairs to the cover as necessary to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion.

(2) Inspections.

(a) For operating landfills, open dumps, and land application sites, qualified personnel shall inspect areas of landfills and open dumps that have not yet been finally stabilized, active land application areas, areas used for storage of materials/wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization and structural control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Erosion and sediment control measures shall be observed to ensure they are operating correctly.

(b) For inactive landfills, open dumps, and land application sites, qualified personnel shall inspect: landfill or open dump stabilization and structural erosion control measures and leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

(3) Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures. Landfill and open dump owners shall provide for a tracking system for the types of wastes disposed of in each cell or trench of a landfill or open dump. Land application site owners shall track the types and quantities of wastes applied in specific areas.

(4) Sediment and Erosion Control. Landfill and open dump owners shall provide for temporary stabilization of materials stockpiled for daily,

intermediate, and final cover. Stabilization practices to consider include, but are not limited to, temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of the stockpiles. Landfill and open dump owners shall provide for temporary stabilization of inactive areas of the landfill or open dump which have an intermediate cover but no final cover. Landfill and open dump owners shall provide for temporary stabilization of any landfill or open dumping areas which have received a final cover until vegetation has established itself. Land application site owners shall also stabilize areas where waste application has been completed until vegetation has been established.

L. Automobile Salvage Yards.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements of this section apply to point source discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity from facilities engaged in dismantling or wrecking used motor vehicles for parts recycling or resale and for scrap (Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 5015).

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. There are no additional requirements under this section other than those stated in Part I D 8.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

(1) Drainage. The map must include an estimation (in acres) of the total area used for industrial activity including, but not limited to, dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts. The map must also indicate the location of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: vehicle storage areas; dismantling areas; parts storage areas, including engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, and mufflers; fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance areas; cleaning areas (parts, vehicles, and/or equipment); loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, and disposal of wastes; and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

(2) Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. In conducting the assessment, the permittee must consider the potential for the following activities to contribute pollutants: vehicle storage areas; dismantling areas; parts storage areas, including engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, and hoods; fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance areas; cleaning areas (parts and vehicles and/or equipment); loading/unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, and disposal of wastes; and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

b. Measures and Controls. The pollution prevention plan must discuss the reasons each selected control or practice is appropriate for the facility and how each will address the potential sources of storm water pollution. The plan also must include a schedule specifying the time or times during which each control or practice will be implemented. In addition, the plan should discuss ways in which the controls and practices relate to one another and, when taken as a whole, produce an integrated and consistent approach for preventing or controlling potential storm water contamination problems.

(1) Preventive Maintenance. The maintenance program shall include periodic removal of debris from discharge diversions, conveyance systems, and impoundments/ponds. These activities should be conducted in the spring, after snow melt, and during the fall season. Maintenance schedules for sedimentation/impoundments must be provided in the pollution prevention plan.

(2) Spill and Leak Prevention and Response Procedures. After clean up from a spill, absorbants must be promptly placed in containers for proper disposal. All vehicles that are intended to be dismantled must be properly drained of all fluids prior to being dismantled or crushed, or other equivalent means must be taken to prevent leaks or spills of fluids including motor oil,

transmission fluid, fuel and antifreeze.

(3) Inspections. Upon arrival at the site, or as soon as feasible thereafter, vehicles must be inspected for leaks. Any equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, or any other types of fluids shall be inspected at least quarterly (four times per year) for signs of leaks. Any outdoor storage of fluids including, but not limited to, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze, must be inspected at least quarterly for leaks. All outdoor liquid storage containers (e.g., tanks, drums) must be inspected at least quarterly for leaks.

Qualified facility personnel are required to conduct quarterly visual inspections of BMPs. The inspections shall include: 1) an assessment of the integrity of storm water flow diversion and source minimization systems; 2) visual inspections of dismantling areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, vehicle, equipment, and parts cleaning and storage areas, and other potential sources of pollution for evidence of actual or potential pollutant discharges of contaminated storm water.

(4) Employee Training. Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, and solvents; spill prevention and response; fueling procedures; good housekeeping practices; and used battery management.

(5) Management of Runoff. The plan must consider management practices, such as berms or drainage ditches on the property line, that may be used to prevent runon from neighboring properties. Berms must be considered for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above ground liquid storage. The installation of detention ponds must also be considered. The permittee shall consider the installation of a filtering device to receive runoff from industrial areas. The installation of oil/water separators must also be considered.

M. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section are applicable to storm water discharges from the following activities: facilities that are engaged in the processing, reclaiming and wholesale distribution of scrap and waste materials such as ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper, plastic, cardboard, glass, animal hides (these types of activities are typically identified as SIC code 5093). Facilities that are engaged in reclaiming and recycling liquid wastes such as used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits, and industrial solvents (also identified as SIC code 5093) are also covered under this section. Separate permit requirements have been established for recycling facilities that only receive source-separated recyclable materials primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources (also identified as SIC 5093) (e.g., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF).

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. There are no special conditions under this section other than those in Part I D.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III D, the following general requirements for the storm water pollution prevention plan are applicable to activities which reclaim and recycle either recyclable nonliquid and liquid waste materials. In addition to the general requirements, Part IV M 3 b (1) identifies special requirements for scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities (nonsource-separated facilities) that handle nonliquid wastes. Part IV M 3 b (2) identifies special requirements for waste recycling facilities that handle only liquid wastes. Part IV M 3 b (3) identifies special requirements for recycling facilities, including MRFs, that receive only source-separated recyclable materials primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources. The plan shall

include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

Drainage. A site map indicating locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation including scrap and waste material storage and outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment. Scrap recycling facilities that handle turnings that have been previously exposed to cutting fluids will delineate these containment areas as required in Part IV M 3 b (1) (c).

b. Measures and Controls.

(1) Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (nonsource-separated, nonliquid recyclable wastes). The following special conditions have been established for the pollution prevention plan for those scrap and waste recycling facilities that receive, process and provide wholesale distribution of nonliquid recyclable wastes, (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard, and paper). This section of the permit is intended to distinguish waste recycling facilities that receive both nonrecyclable and recyclable materials from those recycling facilities that only accept recyclable materials primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources. Under the description of measures and controls in the storm water pollution prevention plan, the plan will address all areas that have a reasonable potential to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges and will be maintained in a clean and orderly manner. At a minimum, the plan will address the following activities and areas within the plan.

(a) Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program. The plan shall include a recyclable and waste material inspection program to minimize the likelihood of receiving materials that may be significant pollutant sources to storm water discharges. At a minimum, the plan shall address the following: i) Provision of information/education flyers, brochures and pamphlets to encourage suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials to drain residual fluids, whenever applicable, prior to its arrival at the facility. This includes vehicles and equipment engines, radiators, and transmissions, oil-filled transformers, and individual containers or drums; ii) Activities which accept scrap and materials that may contain residual fluids (e.g., automotive engines containing used oil, transmission fluids, etc.), shall describe procedures to minimize the potential for these fluids from coming in contact with either precipitation or runoff. The description shall also identify measures or procedures to properly store, handle and dispose of these residual fluids; iii) Procedures pertaining to the acceptance of scrap lead-acid batteries. Additional requirements for the handling, storage and disposal or recycling of batteries shall be in conformance with conditions for a scrap lead-acid battery program; iv) A description of training requirements for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and v) Liquid wastes, including used oil, shall be stored in materially compatible and nonleaking containers and disposed or recycled in accordance with all requirements under the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act (RCRA), and other state or local requirements.

(b) Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles/Storage (outdoors). The plan shall address areas where significant materials are exposed to either storm water runoff or precipitation. The plan must describe those measures and controls used to minimize contact of storm water runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials and nonrecyclable wastes. The plan should include measures to minimize the extent of storm water contamination from these areas. The permittee may consider the use of permanent or semipermanent covers, or other similar forms of protection over stockpiled materials where the permittee determines that such measures are reasonable and appropriate. The permittee may consider the use of sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, to facilitate settling or filtering out of pollutants.

The permittee shall consider within the plan the use of the following BMPs (either individually or in combination) or their equivalent to minimize contact with storm water runoff: i) Promoting the diversion of runoff away from these areas through such practices as dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and/or surface grading; ii) Media filtration such as catch basin filters and sand filters; iii) Silt fencing; and iv) Oil/water separators, sumps and dry adsorbents in stockpile areas that are potential sources of residual fluids (e.g., automotive engine storage areas).

(c) Stockpiling of Turnings Previously Exposed to Cutting Fluids

(outdoors). The plan shall address all areas where stockpiling of industrial turnings previously exposed to cutting fluids occurs. The plan shall implement those measures necessary to minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids. The permittee shall consider implementation of either of the following two alternatives or a combination of both or equivalent measures: i) Alternative 1: Storage of all turnings previously exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover. Discharges of residual fluids from these areas to the storm sewer system in the absence of a storm event is prohibited. Discharges to the storm sewer system as a consequence of a storm event is permitted provided the discharge is first directed through an oil/water separator or its equivalent. Procedures to collect, handle, and dispose or recycle residual fluids that may be present shall be identified in the plan; or ii) Alternative 2: Establish dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids where runoff from these areas is directed to a storm sewer system, providing the following: i) containment areas constructed of either concrete, asphalt or other equivalent type of impermeable material; ii) a perimeter around containment areas to prevent runoff from moving across these areas. This would include the use of shallow berms, curbing, or constructing an elevated pad or other equivalent measure; iii) a suitable drainage collection system to collect all runoff generated from within containment areas. At a minimum, the drainage system shall include a plate-type oil/water separator or its equivalent. The oil/water separator or its equivalent shall be installed according to the manufacturer's recommended specifications, whenever available, specifications will be kept with the plan; iv) a schedule to maintain the oil/water separator (or its equivalent) to prevent the accumulation of appreciable amounts of fluids. In the absence of a storm event, no discharge from containment areas to the storm sewer system are prohibited unless covered by a separate VPDES permit; and v) identify procedures for the proper disposal or recycling of collected residual fluids.

(d) Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles/Storage (covered or indoor storage). The plan shall address measures and controls to minimize residual liquids and accumulated particulate matter, originating from scrap and recyclable waste materials stored indoors or under cover, from coming in contact with surface runoff. The permittee shall consider including in the plan the following or equivalent measures: i) Good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbent or wet vacuum clean up methods, to collect, handle, store and dispose or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers (e.g., beverage containers, paint cans, household cleaning products containers, etc.); ii) Prohibiting the practice of allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas from discharging to any portion of a storm sewer system; and iii) Disconnecting or sealing off all existing floor drains connected to any portion of the storm sewer system.

(e) Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas. The plan shall address areas where scrap and waste processing equipment are sited. This includes measures and controls to minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. In the case of processing equipment that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding facilities), the plan shall describe good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures to minimize contact of runoff with residual fluids and accumulated particulate matter. At a minimum, the permittee shall consider including in the plan the following or other equivalent measures: i) A schedule of periodic inspections of equipment for leaks, spills, malfunctioning, worn or corroded parts or equipment; ii) Preventive maintenance program to repair and/or maintain processing equipment; iii) Measures to minimize shredder fluff from coming in contact with surface runoff; iv) Use of dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and to dispose or recycle spilled or leaking fluids; v) Installation of low-level alarms or other equivalent protection devices on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity. Alternatively, provide secondary containment with sufficient volume to contain the entire volume of the reservoir.

The permittee shall consider employing the following additional BMPs or equivalent measures: diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, containment trenches, elevated concrete pads, grading to minimize contact of storm water runoff with outdoor processing equipment; oil/water separators, sumps or

equivalent, in processing areas that are potential sources of residual fluids and grease; permanent or semipermanent covers, or other similar measures; retention and detention basins or ponds, sediment traps or vegetated swales and strips, to facilitate settling or filtering out of pollutants in runoff from processing areas; or media filtration such as catch basin filters and sand filters.

(f) Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program. The plan shall address measures and controls for the proper handling, storage and disposition of scrap lead-acid batteries (note. this permit does apply to the reclaiming of scrap lead-acid batteries, i.e., breaking up battery casings to recover lead). The permittee shall consider including in the plan the following or equivalent measures: i) Segregating all scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; ii) A description of procedures and/or measures for the handling, storage and proper disposal of cracked or broken batteries; iii) A description of measures to collect and dispose of leaking battery fluid (lead-acid); iv) A description of measures to minimize and, whenever possible, eliminate exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and v) A description of employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

(g) Erosion and Sediment Control. The plan shall identify all areas associated with industrial activity that have a high potential for soil erosion and suspended solids loadings (i.e., areas that tend to accumulate significant particulate matter). Appropriate source control, stabilization measures, nonstructural, structural controls or an equivalent shall be provided in these areas. The plan shall also contain a narrative discussion of the reason(s) for selected erosion and sediment controls. At a minimum, the permittee shall consider in the plan, either individually or in combination, the following erosion and sediment control measures: i) Filtering or diversion practices, such as filter fabric fence, sediment filter boom, earthen or gravel berms, curbing or other equivalent measure; ii) Catch basin filters, filter fabric fence, or equivalent measure, place in or around inlets or catch basins that receive runoff from scrap and waste storage areas, and processing equipment; or iii) Sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent, to remove sediment prior to discharge through an inlet or catch basin.

(h) Structural Controls for Sediment and Erosion Control. In instances where significant erosion and suspended solids loadings continue after installation of one or more BMPs, the permittee shall consider providing in the plan for a detention or retention basin or other equivalent structural control. All structural controls shall be designed using good engineering practice. All structural controls and outlets that are likely to receive discharges containing oil and grease must include appropriate measures to minimize the discharge of oil and grease through the outlet. This may include the use of an absorbent boom or other equivalent measures.

Where space limitations (e.g., obstructions caused by permanent structures such as buildings and permanently-sited processing equipment and limitations caused by a restrictive property boundary) prevent the siting of a structural control (e.g., retention basin), such a determination will be noted in the plan. The permittee will identify in the plan what existing practices shall be modified or additional measures shall be undertaken to minimize erosion and suspended sediment loadings in lieu of a structural BMP.

(i) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. To prevent or minimize storm water contamination at loading and unloading areas, and from equipment or container failures, the permittee shall consider including in the plan the following practices: i) Description of spill prevention and response measures to address areas that are potential sources of leaks or spills of fluids; ii) Leaks and spills should be contained and cleaned up as soon as possible. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill or leak, repairs should also be conducted as soon as possible; iii) Cleanup procedures should be identified in the plan, including the use of dry absorbent materials or other cleanup methods. Where dry absorbent cleanup methods are used, an adequate supply of dry absorbent material should be maintained onsite. Used absorbent material should be disposed of properly; iv) Drums containing liquids, including oil and lubricants, should be stored indoors; or in a bermed area; or in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices; v) Overfill prevention devices should be installed on all fuel pumps or tanks; vi) Drip pans or equivalent measures should

be placed under any leaking piece of stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans should be inspected for leaks and checked for potential overflow and emptied regularly to prevent overflow and all liquids will be disposed of in accordance with all requirements under RCRA; and vii) An alarm and/or pump shut off system should be installed and maintained on all outside equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons (only those reservoirs not directly visible by the operator of the equipment) in order to prevent draining the tank contents in the event of a line break. Alternatively, the equipment may have a secondary containment system capable of containing the contents of the hydraulic reservoir plus adequate freeboard for precipitation. Leaking hydraulic fluids should be disposed of in accordance with all requirements under RCRA.

(j) Quarterly Inspection Program. A quarterly inspection shall include all designated areas of the facility and equipment identified in the plan. The inspection shall include a means of tracking and conducting follow up actions based on the results of the inspection. The inspections shall be conducted by members of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention team. At a minimum, quarterly inspections shall include the following areas: all outdoor scrap processing areas; all material unloading and loading areas (including rail sidings) that are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff; areas where structural BMPs have been installed; all erosion and sediment BMPs; outdoor vehicle and equipment maintenance areas; vehicle and equipment fueling areas; and all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed and which are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff.

The objective of the inspection shall be to identify any corroded or leaking containers, corroded or leaking pipes, leaking or improperly closed valves and valve fittings, leaking pumps and/or hose connections, and deterioration in diversionary or containment structures that are exposed to precipitation or storm water runoff. Spills or leaks identified during the visual inspection shall be immediately addressed. Structural BMPs shall be visually inspected for signs of washout, breakage, deterioration, damage, or overflowing and breaks shall be repaired or replaced as expeditiously as possible.

(k) Employee Training. At a minimum, storm water control training appropriate to their job function shall be provided for truck drivers, scale operators, supervisors, buyers and other operating personnel. The plan shall include a proposed schedule for the training. The employee training program shall address at a minimum: BMPs and other requirements of the plan; proper scrap inspection, handling and storage procedures; procedures to follow in the event of a spill, leak, or break in any structural BMP. A training and education program shall be developed for employees and for suppliers for implementing appropriate activities identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan.

(l) Supplier Notification. The plan shall include a supplier notification program that will be applicable to major suppliers and shall include: description of scrap materials that will not be accepted at the facility or that are accepted only under certain conditions.

(2) Waste Recycling Facilities (liquid recyclable wastes). The following special conditions have been established for the pollution prevention plan for those facilities that reclaim and recycle liquid wastes (e.g., used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits, and industrial solvents). For these facilities, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall address all areas that have a reasonable potential to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges and will be maintained in a clean and orderly manner. At a minimum, the plan shall address the following activities and areas within the plan.

(a) Waste Material Storage (indoors). The plan shall address measures and controls to minimize/eliminate residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors from coming in contact with surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112 (1998). At a minimum, the permittee shall consider including in the plan the following: i) Procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); ii) A sufficient supply of dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spilled or leaked materials; iii) An appropriate containment structure, such as trenches, curbing, gutters or other equivalent measures; and (iv) A drainage system to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. The

drainage system should include appurtenances, (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves). Drainage should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility, sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. Discharges from these areas shall be covered by a separate VPDES permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

(b) Waste Material Storage (outdoors). The plan shall address areas where waste materials are exposed to either storm water runoff or precipitation. The plan shall include measures to provide appropriate containment, drainage control and other appropriate diversionary structures. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112 (1998). At a minimum, the plan shall describe those measures and controls used to minimize contact of storm water runoff with stored materials. The permittee shall consider including in the plan the following preventative measures, or an equivalent: i) An appropriate containment structure such as dikes, berms, curbing or pits, or other equivalent measures. The containment should be sufficient to store the volume of the largest single tank and should include sufficient freeboard for precipitation; ii) A sufficient supply of dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system, or other equivalent measure, to collect liquids from minor spills and leaks in contained areas; and iii) Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil shall be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112 (1998).

(c) Truck and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas. The plan shall describe measures and controls for truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. This includes appropriate containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or storm water runoff. The plan shall also address measures to clean up minor spills and/or leaks originating from the transfer of liquid wastes. This may include the use of dry-clean up methods, roof coverings, runoff controls, or other equivalent measures.

(d) Erosion and Sediment Control. The plan shall identify all areas associated with industrial activity that have a high potential for soil erosion. Appropriate stabilization measures, nonstructural and structural controls shall be provided in these areas. The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness for selected erosion and sediment controls. Where applicable, the plan shall consider the use of the following types of preventive measures: sediment traps; vegetative buffer strips; filter fabric fence; sediment filtering boom; gravel outlet protection; or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment prior to discharge through an inlet or catch basin.

(e) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. The plan shall address measures and procedures to address potential spill scenarios that could occur at the facility. This includes all applicable handling and storage procedures, containment and/or diversion equipment, and clean-up procedures. The plan shall specifically address all outdoor and indoor storage areas, waste transfer areas, material receiving areas (loading and unloading), and waste disposal areas.

(f) Quarterly Inspections. Quarterly visual inspections shall be conducted by a member, or members, of the storm water pollution prevention team. The quarterly inspection shall include all designated areas of the facility and equipment identified in the plan. The inspection shall include a means of tracking and conducting follow up actions based on the results of the inspection. At a minimum, the inspections shall include the following areas: material storage areas; material unloading and loading areas (including rail sidings) that are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff; areas where structural BMPs have been installed; all erosion and sediment BMPs; outdoor vehicle and equipment maintenance areas (if applicable); vehicle and equipment fueling areas (if applicable); and all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed and which are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff.

The inspection shall identify the presence of any corroded or leaking containers, corroded or leaking pipes, leaking or improperly closed valves and valve fittings, leaking pumps and/or hose connections, and deterioration in diversionary or containment structures that are exposed to precipitation or storm water runoff. Spills or leaks shall be immediately addressed according to the facility's spill prevention and response procedures.

(3) Recycling Facilities (source separated materials). The following special conditions have been established for the pollution prevention plan for recycling facilities, including MRFs, that receive only source-separated recyclable materials primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources.

(a) Inbound Recyclable Material Control Program. The plan shall include a recyclable material inspection program to minimize the likelihood of receiving nonrecyclable materials (e.g., hazardous materials) that may be a significant source of pollutants in surface runoff. At a minimum, the permittee shall consider addressing in the plan the following: i) A description of information and education measures to educate the appropriate suppliers of recyclable materials on the types of recyclable materials that are acceptable and those that are not acceptable (e.g., household hazardous wastes); ii) A description of training requirements for drivers responsible for pickup of recyclable materials; iii) Clearly mark public drop-off containers as to what materials can be accepted; iv) Rejecting nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; and v) A description of procedures for the handling and disposal of nonrecyclable materials.

(b) Outdoor Storage. The plan shall include BMPs to minimize or reduce the exposure of recyclable materials to surface runoff and precipitation. The plan, at a minimum, shall include good housekeeping measures to prevent the accumulation of visible quantities of residual particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. The plan shall consider tarpaulins or their equivalent to be used to cover exposed bales of recyclable waste paper. The permittee shall consider within the plan the use of the following types of BMPs (individually or in combination) or their equivalent, where practicable: i) Provide totally-enclosed drop-off containers for public; ii) Provide a sump and sump pump with each containment pit. Discharge collected fluids to sanitary sewer system. Prevent discharging to the storm sewer system; iii) Provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (i.e., around bales of recyclable waste paper); iv) Divert surface runoff away from outside material storage areas; v) Provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, roll-off boxes; and vi) Store the equivalent one day's volume of recyclable materials indoors.

(c) Indoor Storage and Material Processing. The plan shall address BMPs to minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas to the storm sewer system. The plan shall establish specific measures to ensure that all floor drains do not discharge to the storm sewer system. The following BMPs shall be considered for inclusion in the plan: i) Schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas; ii) Prohibit a practice of allowing tipping floor washwaters from draining to any portion of the storm sewer system; and iii) Provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

(d) Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance. The plan shall also provide for BMPs in those areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance is occurring outdoors. At a minimum, the following BMPs or equivalent measures shall be considered for inclusion in the plan: i) Prohibit vehicle and equipment washwater from discharging to the storm sewer system; ii) Minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas, wherever possible; iii) Establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas; iv) Provide employee training on avoiding topping off fuel tanks; v) Divert runoff from fueling areas; vi) Store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors; and vii) Provide employee training on proper, handling, storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

(4) Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures. The plan must address spills, monitoring, and BMP inspection and maintenance activities. BMPs which are ineffective must be reported and the date of their corrective action noted. Employees must report incidents of leaking fluids to facility management and these reports must be incorporated into the plan.

N. Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities, Including Coal Handling Areas.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from steam electric power generating facilities, including coal

handling areas. Nonstorm water discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines are not covered by this permit. Storm water discharges from coal pile runoff subject to numeric limitations are eligible for coverage under this permit, but are subject to the limitations established by Part I B. Storm water discharges from ancillary facilities such as fleet centers, gas turbine stations, and substations that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility are not covered by this permit. Heat capture co-generation facilities are not covered by this permit; however, dual fuel co-generation facilities that generate electric power are included.

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. Except as provided under Part I D 8, nonstorm water discharges are not authorized by this general permit.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

Drainage. A site map which clearly outlines the locations of the following, as they apply to the facility: processing areas and buildings; treatment ponds; location of short and long term storage of general materials (including but not limited to: supplies, construction materials, plant equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizers, and pesticides); landfills; location of construction sites; and locations of stock pile areas (such as coal piles and limestone piles).

b. Measures and Controls.

(1) Good Housekeeping. The following areas must be specifically addressed.

(a) Fugitive Dust Emissions. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. The permittee shall consider establishing procedures to minimize offsite tracking of coal dust. To prevent offsite tracking the facility may consider specially designed tires, or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site, and controlling the wash water.

(b) Delivery Vehicles. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from delivery vehicles arriving on the plant site. At a minimum the permittee should consider the following: i) Develop procedures for the inspection of delivery vehicles arriving on the plant site, and ensure overall integrity of the body or container; and ii) Develop procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from vehicles or containers, and ensure that proper protective measures are available for personnel and environment.

(c) Fuel Oil Unloading Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. At a minimum the permittee must consider using the following measures, or an equivalent: i) Use containment curbs in unloading areas; ii) During deliveries station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures must be present to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and iii) Use spill and overflow protection (drip pans, drip diapers, and/or other containment devices shall be placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain any spillage that may occur during deliveries or due to leaks at such connectors).

(d) Chemical Loading/Unloading Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from chemical loading/unloading areas. Where practicable, chemical loading/unloading areas should be covered, and chemicals should be stored indoors. At a minimum the permittee must consider using the following measures or an equivalent: i) Use containment curbs at chemical loading/unloading areas to contain spills; and ii) During deliveries station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures must be present to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up.

(e) Miscellaneous Loading/Unloading Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimizes the contamination of storm water runoff from loading and unloading areas. The plan may consider covering the loading area,

minimizing storm water runon to the loading area by grading, berming, or curbing the area around the loading area to direct storm water away from the area, or locate the loading/unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks can be contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems.

(f) Liquid Storage Tanks. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from above ground liquid storage tanks. At a minimum the permittee must consider employing the following measures or an equivalent: i) Use protective guards around tanks; ii) Use containment curbs; iii) Use spill and overflow protection (drip pans, drip diapers, and/or other containment devices shall be placed beneath chemical connectors to contain any spillage that may occur during deliveries or due to leaks at such connectors); and iv) Use dry cleanup methods.

(g) Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from liquid storage tanks. At a minimum the permittee must consider employing the following measures, or an equivalent: i) Comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC); and ii) Containment berms.

(h) The plan must describe measures to reduce the potential for an oil spill, or a chemical spill, or reference the appropriate section of their SPCC plan. At a minimum the structural integrity of all above ground tanks, pipelines, pumps and other related equipment shall be visually inspected on a weekly basis. All repairs deemed necessary based on the findings of the inspections shall be completed immediately to reduce the incidence of spills and leaks occurring from such faulty equipment.

(i) Oil Bearing Equipment in Switchyards. The plan must describe measures to reduce the potential for storm water contamination from oil bearing equipment in switchyard areas. The permittee may consider level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills; collection of storm water runoff in perimeter ditches.

(j) Residue Hauling Vehicles. All residue hauling vehicles shall be inspected for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing and overall integrity of the body or container. Vehicles without load coverings or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds must be repaired as soon as practicable.

(k) Ash Loading Areas. Plant procedures shall be established to reduce and/or control the tracking of ash or residue from ash loading areas for example, where practicable, requirements to clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris and excess water.

(l) Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. The permittee must develop procedures to: i) Reduce ash residue which may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue trucks or residue handling vehicles; and ii) Reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.

(m) Landfills, Scrapyards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites. The plan must address landfills, scrapyards, surface impoundments, open dumps and general refuse sites.

(n) Maintenance Activities. For vehicle maintenance activities performed on the plant site, the permittee shall use the applicable BMPs outlined in Part IV O.

(o) Material Storage Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water from material storage areas (including areas used for temporary storage of miscellaneous products, and construction materials stored in lay down areas). The permittee may consider flat yard grades, runoff collection in graded swales or ditches, erosion protection measures at steep outfall sites (e.g., concrete chutes, riprap, stilling basins), covering lay down areas, storing the materials indoors, covering the material with a temporary covering made of polyethylene, polyurethane, polypropylene, or hypalon. Storm water runon may be minimized by constructing an enclosure or building a berm around the area.

(2) Inspections. Qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect the following areas: coal handling areas, loading/unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent

to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short term material storage areas.

(3) Employee Training. Training should address topics such as goals of the pollution prevention plan, spill prevention and control, proper handling procedures for hazardous wastes, good housekeeping and material management practices, and storm water sampling techniques. The pollution prevention plan shall identify periodic dates for such training, but in all cases training must be held at least annually.

O. Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations and Terminals, Rail Transportation Facilities, and United States Postal Service Transportation Facilities.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

Storm water discharges from ground transportation facilities and rail transportation facilities (generally identified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 40, 41, 42, 43, and 5171), that have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication) and/or equipment cleaning operations are eligible for coverage under this section. Also covered under this section are facilities found under SIC code 4221?4225 (public warehousing and storage) that do not have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops and/or equipment cleaning operations but have areas (exclusive of access roads and rail lines) where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water.

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. Except as provided under Part I D 8, nonstorm water discharges are not authorized by this general permit.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Measures and Controls.

(1) Good Housekeeping. All areas that may contribute pollutants to storm water discharges shall be maintained in a clean, orderly manner. The following areas must be specifically addressed.

(a) Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. The storage of vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance with actual or potential fluid leaks must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from these areas. The permittee shall consider the use of drip pans under vehicles and equipment, indoor storage of the vehicles and equipment, installation of berming and diking of this area, use of absorbents, roofing or covering storage areas, cleaning pavement surface to remove oil and grease, or other equivalent methods.

(b) Fueling Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from fueling areas. The permittee shall consider covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection and cleanup equipment, minimizing runon/runoff of storm water to the fueling area, using dry cleanup methods, collecting the storm water runoff and providing treatment or recycling, or other equivalent measures.

(c) Material Storage Areas. Storage units of all materials (e.g., used oil, used oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, radiator fluids, transmission fluids, hydraulic fluids) must be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent contamination of storm water, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "spent solvents," etc.). The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. The permittee shall consider indoor storage of the materials, installation of berming and diking of the area, minimizing runon/runoff of storm water to the areas, using dry cleanup methods, collecting the storm water runoff and providing treatment, or other equivalent methods.

(d) Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment cleaning. The permittee shall consider performing all cleaning operations indoors, covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all washwaters drain to the intended collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system unless VPDES permitted), collecting the storm water runoff from the cleaning area and providing treatment or recycling, or other equivalent measures. The discharge of vehicle and equipment wash waters, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit and must be covered under a separate VPDES permit or discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

(e) Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment maintenance. The permittee shall consider performing all maintenance activities indoors, using drip pans, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal, prohibiting wet clean up practices where the practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm water drainage systems, using dry cleanup methods, collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling, minimizing runon/runoff of storm water areas or other equivalent measures.

(f) Locomotive Sanding (loading sand for traction) Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from areas used for locomotive sanding. The permittee shall consider covering sanding areas, minimizing storm water runon/runoff, appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by storm water, or other equivalent measures.

(2) Inspections. The following areas shall be included in all inspections: storage area for vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas (both indoors and outdoors), material storage areas, vehicle and equipment cleaning areas, and loading and unloading areas. Follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained. The use of a checklist should be considered by the permittee.

(3) Employee Training. The pollution prevention plan shall identify how often training will take place; at a minimum, training must be held annually (once per calendar year). Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: summary of the facility's pollution prevention plan requirements; used oil management; spent solvent management; spill prevention, response and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

(4) Nonstorm Water Discharges.

For facilities that discharge vehicle and equipment washwaters to the sanitary sewer system, the operator of the sanitary system and associated treatment plant must be notified. In such cases, a copy of the notification letter must be attached to the plan. If an industrial user permit is issued under a pretreatment program, a reference to that permit must be in the plan. In all cases, any permit conditions or pretreatment requirements must be considered in the plan. If the washwaters are handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite), the disposal method must be described and all pertinent documentation (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) must be attached to the plan.

P. Water Transportation Facilities That Have Vehicle Maintenance Shops and/or Equipment Cleaning Operations.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from water transportation facilities that have vehicle (vessel) maintenance shops and/or equipment cleaning operations. The water transportation industry includes facilities engaged in foreign or domestic transport of freight

or passengers in deep sea or inland waters; marine cargo handling operations; ferry operations; towing and tugboat services; and marinas (facilities commonly identified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code Major Group 44).

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. In addition to the general discharge prohibitions in Part I D 8, this section specifically prohibits nonstorm water discharges of wastewaters such as bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels. The owners of such discharges must obtain coverage under a separate VPDES permit if discharged to surface waters or through a municipal separate storm sewer system.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

Drainage. A site map indicating the locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling, engine maintenance and repair, vessel maintenance and repair, pressure washing, painting, sanding, blasting, welding, metal fabrication, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks, liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins), and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

b. Measures and Controls.

(1) Good Housekeeping. The following areas must be specifically addressed, when applicable at a facility.

(a) Pressure Washing Area. When pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted by another VPDES permit. The pollution prevention plan must describe the measures to collect or contain the discharge from the pressure washing area, detail the method for the removal of the visible solids, describe the method of disposal of the collected solids, and identify where the discharge will be released (i.e., the receiving waterbody, storm sewer system, sanitary sewer system).

(b) Blasting and Painting Areas. The permittee must consider containing all blasting and painting activities to prevent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray from reaching the receiving water or the storm sewer system. The plan must describe measures taken at the facility to prevent or minimize the discharge of spent abrasive, paint chips, and paint into the receiving waterbody and storm sewer system. The permittee may consider hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris. Where required, a schedule for cleaning storm water conveyances to remove deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips should be addressed within the plan. The plan should include any standard operating practices with regard to blasting and painting activities. Such included items may be the prohibition of performing uncontained blasting and painting over open water or blasting and painting during windy conditions which can render containment ineffective.

(c) Material Storage Areas. All stored and containerized materials (fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) must be stored in a protected, secure location away from drains and plainly labeled. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. The plan must specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for materials that are stored outdoors. Above ground storage tanks, drums, and barrels permanently stored outside must be delineated on the site map with a description of the containment measures in place to prevent leaks and spills. The permittee must consider implementing an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing, storage, and handling of potentially hazardous materials. Where abrasive blasting is performed, the plan must specifically include a discussion on the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility.

(d) Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. The permittee may consider performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory

of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

(e) Material Handling Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The permittee may consider covering fueling areas; using spill and overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area, preferably indoors or under a shed; and minimizing runon of storm water to material handling areas or other equivalent measures. Where applicable, the plan must address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, pipes, hoses, and soil chutes carrying wastewater from vessels.

(f) Drydock Activities. The plan must address the routine maintenance and cleaning of the drydock to minimize the potential for pollutants in the storm water runoff. The plan must describe the procedures for cleaning the accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and final cleanup after the vessel is removed and the dock is raised. Cleanup procedures for oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the drydock must also be included within the plan. The permittee should consider items such as sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from the accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain and cleanup any spills or other equivalent measures.

(g) General Yard Area. The plan must include a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc., must be routinely removed from the general yard area. The permittee may consider such measures as providing covered trash receptacles in each yard, on each pier, and on board each vessel being repaired.

(2) Inspections. The following areas shall be included in all inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

(3) Employee Training. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The pollution prevention plan shall identify how often training will take place, but in all cases training must be held at least annually (once per calendar year). Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: used oil management; spent solvent management; proper disposal of spent abrasives; proper disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting and blasting procedures; and used battery management. Employees, independent contractors, and customers must be informed about BMPs and be required to perform in accordance with these practices. The plan must consider posting instructions, easy to read descriptions or graphic depictions of BMPs, spill control/clean-up equipment and emergency phone numbers in the work areas.

Q. Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section apply to storm water discharges from facilities engaged in ship building and repairing and boat building and repairing (Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 373). (According to the U.S. Coast Guard, a vessel 65 feet or greater in length is referred to as a ship and a vessel smaller than 65 feet is a boat.)

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. In addition to the prohibitions listed in Part I D 8, this section specifically prohibits nonstorm water discharges of wastewaters, such as bilge and ballast water, pressure wash water, sanitary wastes, and cooling water originating from vessels. The owners of such discharges must obtain coverage under a separate VPDES permit if discharged to

surface waters or through a municipal separate storm sewer system.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

Drainage. A site map indicating the location of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling, engine maintenance and repair, vessel maintenance and repair, pressure washing, painting, sanding, blasting, welding, metal fabrication, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks, liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins), and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

b. Measures and Controls.

(1) Good Housekeeping. The following areas must be specifically addressed, when applicable at a facility.

(a) Pressure Washing Area. When pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate VPDES permit.

(b) Blasting and Painting Areas. The plan must consider containing all blasting and painting activities to prevent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray from reaching the receiving water or the storm sewer system. The plan must describe measures taken at the facility to prevent or minimize the discharge of spent abrasive, paint chips, and paint into the receiving waterbody and storm sewer system. The permittee may consider hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris. Where required, a schedule for cleaning storm systems to remove deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips should be addressed within the plan. The plan should include any standard operating practices with regard to blasting and painting activities. Practices may include the prohibition of performing uncontained blasting and painting over open water or blasting and painting during windy conditions which can render containment ineffective.

(c) Material Storage Areas. All stored and containerized materials (fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) must be stored in a protected, secure location away from drains and plainly labeled. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. The plan must specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for materials that are stored outdoors. Above ground storage tanks, drums, and barrels permanently stored outside must be delineated on the site map with a description of the containment measures in place to prevent leaks and spills. The permittee must consider implementing an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing, storage, and handling of potentially hazardous materials. Where abrasive blasting is performed, the plan must specifically include a discussion on the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility.

(d) Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. The permittee must consider performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal, prohibiting wet clean up practice where the practice would result in the exposure of pollutants to storm water, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

(e) Material Handling Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The permittee must consider covering fueling areas; using spill and overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area, preferably indoors or under a shed; and minimizing runon of storm water to material handling areas. Where applicable, the plan must address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, pipes, hoses, and soil chutes carrying wastewater from vessels.

(f) Drydock Activities. The plan must address the routine

maintenance and cleaning of the drydock to minimize the potential for pollutants in the storm water runoff. The plan must describe the procedures for cleaning the accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and final cleanup after the vessel is removed and the dock is raised. Cleanup procedures for oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the drydock must also be included within the plan. The permittee must consider items such as sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from the accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain and cleanup any spills.

(g) General Yard Area. The plan must include a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc., must be routinely removed from the general yard area. The permittee must consider such measures as providing covered trash receptacles in each yard, on each pier, and on board each vessel being repaired.

(2) Inspections. The following areas shall be included in all inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

(3) Employee Training. Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: used oil management; spent solvent management; proper disposal of spent abrasives; proper disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting and blasting procedures; and used battery management. Employees, independent contractors, and customers must be informed about BMPs and be required to perform in accordance with these practices. The permittee should consider posting easy to read descriptions or graphic depictions of BMPs and emergency phone numbers in the work areas.

R. Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas, or Deicing Areas Located at Air Transportation Facilities.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from establishments and/or facilities including airports, air terminals, air carriers, flying fields, and establishments engaged in servicing or maintaining airports and/or aircraft (generally classified under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 45) which have vehicle maintenance shops, material handling facilities, equipment cleaning operations or airport and/or aircraft deicing/anti-icing operations. For the purpose of this section, the term "deicing" is defined as the process to remove frost, snow, or ice and "anti-icing" is the process which prevents the accumulation of frost, snow, or ice. Only those portions of the facility or establishment that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or deicing/anti-icing operations are addressed under this section.

2. Special Conditions.

a. Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. In addition to those discharges prohibited under Part I D 8, nonstorm water discharges including aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters, and dry weather discharges of deicing/anti-icing chemicals are not authorized by this permit. Dry weather discharges are those discharges generated by processes other than those included in the definition of storm water. The definition of storm water includes storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. All other discharges constitute nonstorm water discharges. Owners of nonstorm water discharges must obtain coverage under a separate VPDES permit if discharged to surface waters or through a municipal separate storm sewer system.

b. Releases of Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances and Oil. Each individual permittee is required to report spills as described at Part I D 9. If an airport authority is the sole permittee, then the sum total of all spills at the airport must be assessed against the reportable quantity. If the airport

authority is a co-permittee with other deicing/anti-icing operators at the airport, such as numerous different airlines, the assessed amount must be the summation of spills by each co-permittee. If separate, distinct individual permittees exist at the airport, then the amount spilled by each separate permittee must be the assessed amount for the reportable quantity determination.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

Storm water pollution prevention plans developed for areas of the facility occupied by tenants of the airport shall be integrated with the plan for the entire airport. For the purposes of this permit, tenants of the airport facility include airline companies, fixed based operators and other parties which have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property which result in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity as described in paragraph Part IV R 1. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

(1) Drainage. A site map indicating the locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: aircraft and runway deicing/anti-icing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas; and storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance. The site map developed for the entire airport shall indicate the location of each tenant of the facility that conducts industrial activities as described in Part IV R 1, and incorporate information from the tenants site map (including a description of industrial activities, significant materials exposed, and existing management practices).

(2) Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; aircraft and runway deicing/anti-icing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing/anti-icing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps); outdoor storage activities; loading and unloading operations; and onsite waste disposal. Facilities which conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall maintain a record of the types [including the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)] and monthly quantities of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used. Tenants and fixed-base operators who conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion in the storm water pollution prevention plan for the entire facility.

b. Measures and Controls.

(1) Good Housekeeping.

(a) Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. Permittees should ensure the maintenance of equipment is conducted in designated areas only and clearly identify these areas on the ground and delineate them on the site map. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangars). Management practices or equivalent measures such as performing maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the maintenance areas, draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal, preventing the practice of hosing down the apron or hangar floor, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling should be considered.

(b) Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. Permittees should ensure that cleaning of equipment is conducted in designated areas only and clearly identify these areas on the ground and delineate them on the site map. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment cleaning. Management practices such as performing cleaning operations indoors, and/or collecting the storm water runoff from the cleaning area and providing treatment or recycling should be considered.

(c) Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. The storage of aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The plan must describe

measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of the storm water runoff from these areas. Management practices such as indoor storage of aircraft and ground vehicles, the use of drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks, and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding storage areas should be considered.

(d) Material Storage Areas. Storage units of all materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) must be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A," etc.). The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from storage areas. Management practices or equivalent measures such as indoor storage of materials, centralized storage areas for waste materials, and/or installation of berming and diking around storage areas should be considered for implementation.

(e) Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize the discharge of fuels to the storm sewer resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system. Where the discharge of fuels into the storm sewer cannot be prevented, the plan shall indicate measures that will be employed to prevent or minimize the discharge of the contaminated runoff into receiving surface waters. Management practices or equivalent measures such as implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing sorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations), using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff should be considered.

(2) Source Reduction. Owners who conduct aircraft and/or runway (including taxiways and ramps) deicing/anti-icing operations shall evaluate present operating procedures to consider alternative practices to reduce the overall amount of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used and/or lessen the environmental impact of the pollutant source.

(a) With regard to runway deicing operations, owners at a minimum, shall evaluate: present application rates to ensure against excessive over application; metered application of deicing chemical; pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installation of runway ice detection systems; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup; the use of substitute deicing compounds such as potassium acetate in lieu of ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and/or urea.

(b) In considering source reduction management practices for aircraft deicing operations, owners, at a minimum, should evaluate current application rates and practices to ensure against excessive over application, and consider pretreating aircraft with hot water prior to the application of a deicing chemical, thus reducing the overall amount of chemical used per operation.

Source reduction measures that the owner determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The plan shall provide a narrative explanation of the options considered and the reasoning for whether or not to implement them.

(3) Management of Runoff. Owners that conduct aircraft and/or runway deicing/anti-icing operations shall also provide a narrative consideration of management practices to control or manage contaminated runoff from areas where deicing/anti-icing operations occur to reduce the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site. Structural controls such as establishing a centralized aircraft deicing facility, and/or collection of contaminated runoff for treatment or recycling should be considered. Collection and treatment alternatives include, but are not limited to, retention basins, detention basins with metered controlled release, Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) and/or disposal to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) by way of sanitary sewer or hauling tankers. Runoff management controls that the owner determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The plan should consider the recovery of deicing/anti-icing materials when these materials are applied during nonprecipitation events to prevent these materials from later becoming a source of storm water contamination. The plan shall provide a narrative explanation of the controls selected and the reasons for their selection.

(4) Inspections. The inspection frequency shall be specified in the plan, but at a minimum be conducted once per month during deicing/anti-icing application periods for areas where deicing/anti-icing operations are being

conducted.

4. Pollutant loading estimates.

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, airports that use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing/anti-icing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis shall prepare estimates for annual pollutant loadings resulting from discharges of spent deicing/anti-icing chemicals from the entire airport. The "average annual" usage rate of deicing/anti-icing chemicals is determined by averaging the cumulative amount of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used by all owners at the airport facility in the 3 previous calendar years. The loading estimates shall reflect the amounts of deicing/anti-icing chemicals discharged to separate storm sewer systems or surface waters, prior to and after implementation of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan. Such estimates shall be reviewed by an environmental professional, and certified by such professional. By means of the certification, the environmental professional, having examined the facility's deicing/anti-icing procedures, and proposed control measures described in the storm water pollution prevention plan, shall attest that the loading estimates have been accurately prepared. Certified loading estimates are to be retained at the airport facility and attached to the storm water pollution prevention plan.

5. Quarterly Visual Examination of storm water quality.

The requirement of Part I D 7 for quarterly visual examination of storm water quality is not applicable to discharges identified in Part IV R 1.

S. Treatment Works.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including lands dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under the VPDES Permit Regulation, 9 VAC 25-31-730.

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. In addition to the requirements of Part I D 8, prohibited nonstorm water discharges including sanitary and industrial wastewater, and equipment and vehicle washwaters are not authorized by this permit. The owners of such discharges must obtain coverage under a separate VPDES permit if discharged to surface waters or through a municipal separate storm sewer system.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities associated with treatment works: access roads/rail lines; loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; material handling sites; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices. The description shall specifically list any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and for each potential source, any pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g., acid, bases, and solvents, etc.) of concern shall be identified.

b. Measures and Controls.

(1) Inspections. The following areas shall be included in all inspections: access roads/rail lines, equipment storage and maintenance areas (both indoor and outdoor areas); fueling; material handling areas, residual

treatment, storage, and disposal areas; and wastewater treatment areas.

(2) Employee Training. The pollution prevention plan shall identify how often training will take place, but training should be held at least annually (once per calendar year). Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper procedures for using fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.

(3) Nonstorm Water Discharges. For facilities that discharge vehicle and equipment washwaters to the sanitary sewer system, the operator of the sanitary system and associated treatment plant must be notified. In such cases, a copy of the notification letter must be attached to the plan. If an industrial user permit is issued under a pretreatment program, a reference to that permit must be in the plan. These provisions do not apply if the discharger and the operator of the treatment works receiving the discharge are the same. In all cases, any permit conditions must be considered in the plan. If vehicle and equipment washwaters are handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite), the disposal method must be described and all pertinent documentation (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) must be attached to the plan.

T. Food and Kindred Products Facilities.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

This section covers all storm water discharges from food and kindred products processing facilities (commonly identified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 20), including: meat products; dairy products; canned, frozen and preserved fruits, vegetables, and food specialties; grain mill products; bakery products; sugar and confectionery products; fats and oils; beverages; and miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products and tobacco products manufacturing (SIC Code 21). Sources of storm water include industrial plant yards; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for application or disposal of process wastewaters; sites used for storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residential treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; and storage areas for raw material and intermediate and finished products are exposed to storm water and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include the storage, loading, and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product.

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. In addition to the requirement of Part I D 8, discharges of nonstorm water, including boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing/clean-out operations, to surface waters, or through municipal separate storm sewer systems, are not authorized by this permit. The owners of such discharges must obtain coverage under a separate VPDES wastewater discharge permit.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

(1) Drainage. A site map indicating the locations of vents and stacks from cooking, drying, and similar operations, dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; and spoiled product and broken product container storage areas.

(2) Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. In addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, the plan must also describe application/storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides, and others) used on plant grounds, including a description of pest control application and chemical storage practices.

b. Measures and Controls.

Inspections. At a minimum, the following areas, where the potential for exposure to storm water exists, must be inspected: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

U. Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing Facilities.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from the following activities: Textile Mill Products, of and regarding facilities and establishments engaged in the preparation of fiber and subsequent manufacturing of yarn, thread, braids, twine, and cordage, the manufacturing of broad woven fabrics, narrow woven fabrics, knit fabrics, and carpets and rugs from yarn; processes involved in the dyeing and finishing of fibers, yarn fabrics, and knit apparel; the integrated manufacturing of knit apparel and other finished articles of yarn; the manufacturing of felt goods (wool), lace goods, nonwoven fabrics; miscellaneous textiles, and other apparel products (generally described by SIC codes 22and 23). This section also covers facilities engaged in manufacturing finished leather and artificial leather products (SIC 31, except 3111).

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. In addition to the general prohibition of nonstorm waster discharges in Part I D 8, discharges of wastewater such as wastewater as a result of wet processing, wastewaters resulting from any processes relating to the production process, reused or recycled water, and waters used in cooling towers are prohibited under this permit. Owners of such discharges to surface waters must obtain coverage under a separate VPDES permit.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: industry-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing, bonding carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, desizing, drawing, dyeing flocking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

b. Measures and Controls.

(1) Good Housekeeping.

(a) Material Storage Areas. All stored and containerized materials (fuels, petroleum products, solvents, dyes, etc.) must be stored in a protected area, away from drains and clearly labeled. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from such storage areas. The plan should specify which materials are stored indoors and must provide a description of the containment area or enclosure for those materials which are stored outdoors. Above ground storage tanks, drums, and barrels permanently stored outside must be delineated on the site map with a description of the appropriated containment measures in place to prevent leaks and spills. The permittee may consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing, storage, and handling of potentially hazardous substances. In the case of storage of empty chemical drums and containers, permittees should employ practices which ensure that barrels are clean and residuals are not subject to contact with storm water, such practices may include triple-rinsing containers. The discharge waters from such washings must be collected and disposed of properly.

(b) Material Handling Area. The plan must describe measures that

prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from materials handling operations and areas. The permittee may consider the use of spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; covering and enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. Where applicable, the plan must address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

(c) Fueling Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from fueling areas. The permittee may consider covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runon of storm water to the fueling area, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff and providing treatment or recycling.

(d) Above Ground Storage Tank Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from above ground storage tank areas. The permittee must consider storage tanks and their associated piping and valves. The permittee may consider: regular cleanup of these areas; preparation of a spill prevention control and countermeasure program; spill and overflow protection; minimizing runon of storm water from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; insertion of filters in adjacent catch basins; absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; use of dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

(2) Inspections. Inspections shall include, but not be limited to, the following areas: all containment and storage areas, transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good housekeeping practices, management of process waste products, all structural and nonstructural management practices.

(3) Employee Training. Employee training must, at a minimum address the following areas when applicable to a facility: use of reused/recycled waters; solvents management; proper disposal of dyes; proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; and general good housekeeping practices. Employees, independent contractors, and customers must be informed about BMPs and be required to perform in accordance with these practices. Copies of BMPs and any specific management plans, including emergency phone numbers, shall be posted in the work areas.

V. Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activities from facilities involved in the manufacturing of: wood kitchen cabinets (generally described by SIC code 2434); household furniture (generally described by SIC code 251); office furniture (generally described by SIC code 252); public buildings and related furniture (generally described by SIC code 253); partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures (generally described by SIC code 254); and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures (generally described by SIC code 259).

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. In addition to the requirements of Part I D 8, this section does not cover any discharge subject to process wastewater effluent limitation guidelines, including storm water that combines with process wastewater.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

Inspections. Inspections shall be conducted of the following: the integrity of storm water discharge diversions, conveyance systems, sediment control and collection systems, and containment structures; vegetative BMPs to determine if soil erosion has occurred; and material handling and storage areas and other potential sources of pollution for evidence of actual or potential pollutant discharges of contaminated storm water. Information must be maintained

onsite and include the inspection date and time and the name of personnel conducting the visual inspection. The pollution prevention plan must be updated based on the results of each inspection.

W. Printing and Publishing Facilities.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the following types of facilities: newspaper, periodical, and book publishing or publishing and printing (SIC Codes 2711?2731); book printing (SIC Code 2732); miscellaneous publishing (SIC Code 2741); commercial printing, lithographic (SIC Code 2752); commercial printing, gravure (SIC Code 2754); commercial printing, not elsewhere classified (SIC Code 2759); manifold business forms, greeting cards, bankbooks, looseleaf binders and devices, book binding and related work, and typesetting (SIC Codes 2761?2791); and, plate making and related services (SIC Code 2796).

2. Special Conditions.

There are no additional special conditions beyond those found in Part I D.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

Measures and Controls.

a. Good Housekeeping.

(1) Material Storage Areas. All stored and containerized materials (skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, and hazardous waste, empty drums, portable/mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, fuel oil, etc.) should be stored in a protected area, away from drains and properly labeled. The plan should describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. The plan should specify which materials are stored indoors and must provide a description of the containment area or enclosure for those materials which are stored outdoors. The permittee may consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing, storage, and handling of potentially hazardous substances. The permittee may consider indoor storage of the materials and/or installation of berming and diking of the area.

(2) Material Handling Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from materials handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading/unloading materials). The permittee may consider the use of spill and overflow protection; covering fuel areas; covering and enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. Where applicable, the plan must address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, or wastewater.

(3) Fueling Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from fueling areas. The permittee may consider covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runon of storm water to the fueling area, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff and providing treatment or recycling.

(4) Above Ground Storage Tank Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from above ground storage tanks and their associated piping and valves. The permittee may consider: regular cleanup of these areas; preparation of a spill prevention control and countermeasure program; spill and overflow protection; minimizing runon of storm water from adjacent facilities and properties; restricting access to the area; insertion of filters in adjacent catch basins; absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; use of dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

b. Inspections. Inspections shall include, but are not limited to the

following areas: all containment and material storage areas, fueling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment cleaning areas.

c. Employee Training. Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: spent solvent management; spill prevention and control; used oil management; fueling procedures; and general good housekeeping practices.

X. Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from rubber and miscellaneous plastic products manufacturing facilities (SIC major group 30) and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, except jewelry, silverware, and plated ware (SIC major group 39, except 391).

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. Other than as provided in Part I D 8, nonstorm water discharges are not authorized by this section.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

Measures and Controls. Facilities subject to EPCRA Section 313 should note the special requirements of Part III E 2. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls.

Special Requirements for All Rubber Products Manufacturers. All rubber products manufacturing facilities shall include specific measures and controls to minimize the discharge of zinc in their storm water discharges. The following possible sources of zinc shall be reviewed and the accompanying BMPs shall be included as appropriate in the storm water pollution prevention plan.

a. Inadequate Housekeeping. All permittees shall review the handling and storage of zinc bags at their facilities and consider the following BMPs for the pollution prevention plan: employee training regarding the handling and storage of zinc bags, indoor storage of zinc bags, thorough cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain, and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.

b. Zinc in Dumpsters. The following BMPs or equivalent measures shall be considered to reduce discharges of zinc from dumpsters: providing a cover for the dumpster; move the dumpster to an indoors location; or provide a lining for the dumpster.

c. Malfunctioning Dust Collectors or Baghouses. Permittees shall review dust collectors and baghouses as possible sources in zinc in storm water runoff. Improperly operating dust collectors or baghouses shall be replaced or repaired as appropriate. The pollution prevention plan shall also provide for regular maintenance of these facilities.

d. Grinding Operations. Permittees shall review dust generation from rubber grinding operations at their facility and, as appropriate, install a dust collection system.

e. Zinc Stearate Coating Operations. Permittees shall include in the pollution prevention plan appropriate measures to prevent and/or clean up drips or spills of zinc stearate slurry which may be released to the storm drain. Alternate compounds to zinc stearate shall also be considered.

Y. Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from the following activities: leather tanning, currying and finishing

(commonly identified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 3111). Discharges from facilities that make fertilizer solely from leather scraps and leather dust are also covered under this section.

2. Special Conditions.
There are no special conditions for this section beyond those in Part I D.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.
In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

(1) Drainage. A site map indicating the locations of processing and storage areas for activities associated with beamhouse, tanyard, retan-wet finishing and dry finishing operations, and haul roads, access roads and rail spurs.

(2) Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. A narrative description of potential pollutant sources including but not limited to outdoor storage activities, including but not limited to: temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine cured hides, chemical drums, bags, containers and above ground tanks, leather dust, scraps, trimmings and shavings, spent solvents, extraneous hide substances and hair, and empty chemical containers and bags; floor sweepings and washings; and refuse and waste piles and sludge.

b. Measures and Controls.

(1) Good Housekeeping.

(a) Storage Areas for Raw, Semiprocessed, or Finished Tannery By-products. Pallets and/or bales of raw, semiprocessed or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings, etc.) should be stored indoors or protected by polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage area or other suitable means. Materials should be placed on an impermeable surface, the area should be enclosed or bermed or other equivalent measures should be employed to prevent runon and runoff of storm water.

(b) Material Storage Areas. Label storage units of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials). Maintain such containers and units in good condition. Describe measures that prevent or minimize contact with storm water. The facility must consider indoor storage, installation of berming and diking around the area, and/or other equivalent measures to prevent runon and runoff of storm water.

(c) Buffing/Shaving Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff with leather dust from buffing/shaving areas. The permittee may consider dust collection enclosures, preventive inspection/maintenance programs or other appropriate preventive measures.

(d) Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. Exposed receiving, unloading and storage areas for hides and chemical supplies should be protected by a suitable cover, diversion of drainage to the process sewer, grade berming or curbing area to prevent runon of storm water or other appropriate preventive measures. Materials must be plainly labelled and maintained in good condition.

(e) Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment. The plan must describe measures that minimize contact of storm water with contaminated equipment. Equipment should be protected by suitable cover, diversion of drainage to the process sewer, thorough cleaning prior to storage or other appropriate preventive measures.

(f) Waste Management. The plan must describe measures that prevent contamination of the storm water runoff from waste storage areas. The permittee may consider inspection/maintenance programs or other equivalent measures for leaking containers or spills, covering dumpsters, moving waste management activities indoors, covering waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene, and minimizing storm water runon by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

(2) Inspections. The following areas shall be included in all inspections: leather processing areas, storage areas for chemicals, including but

not limited to above ground tanks, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, loading and unloading areas, waste management areas and other potential sources of pollution for evidence of actual or potential discharges of contaminated storm water. Qualified personnel are required to conduct quarterly inspections of all Best Management Practices (BMPs). The inspections shall include an assessment of the effectiveness and need for maintenance of storm water roofing and covers, dikes and curbs, discharge diversions, sediment control and collection systems and all other BMPs.

(3) Employee Training. Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: general good housekeeping practices, spill prevention and control, waste management, inspections, preventive maintenance, detection of nonstorm water discharges and other areas.

(4) Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures. The plan must address spills, monitoring, and BMP inspection and maintenance activities. BMPs which were ineffective must be reported and the date of their corrective action recorded. Employees must report incidents of leaking fluids to facility management and these reports must be incorporated into the plan.

(5) Management of Runoff. The plan shall consider management practices, such as berms for uncovered storage areas, uncovered loading and unloading areas, above ground liquid storage and waste management areas. The installation of detention ponds must also be considered.

Z. Fabricated Metal Products Industry.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the fabricated metals industry listed below, except for electrical related industries: fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment, SIC 34, and jewelry, silverware, and plated ware (SIC Code 391).

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. This permit does not authorize the discharge of process wastewater. Certain nonstorm discharges identified in Part I D 8 are authorized under this permit.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cob, chemicals, scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, brazing, etc; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingots pieces, refuse and waste piles.

b. Measures and Controls.

(1) Good Housekeeping. Permittees should address the following areas in the manner described.

(a) Raw Steel Handling Storage. Include measures controlling or recovering scrap metals, fines, and iron dust, including measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

(b) Paints and Painting Equipment. Consider control measures to prevent or minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment from exposure to storm water.

(2) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. The following areas should be addressed in the manner described.

(a) Metal Fabricating Areas. Include measures for maintaining clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use of dry clean-up techniques should be considered in the plan.

(b) Storage Areas for Raw Metal. Include measures to keep these areas free of conditions that could cause spills or leakage of materials. Storage areas should be maintained for easy access in case spill clean up is necessary. Stored materials should be able to be identified correctly and quickly.

(c) Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas. Include measures to prevent spills and leaks; plan for quick remedial clean up and instruct employees on clean-up techniques and procedures.

(d) Storage of Equipment. Include measures for preparing equipment for storage and the proper method to store equipment including protecting with covers, storing indoors. The plan should include clean-up measures for equipment that will be stored outdoors to remove potential pollutants.

(e) Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas. The plan should include measures that identify controls particularly for storage of metal working fluids.

(f) Cleaners and Rinse Water. The plan should include measures to control and cleanup spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners; control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations, prevent exposure of recyclable wastes; and employ substitute cleaners when possible.

(g) Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations. Consider using devices or monitoring equipment to detect and control leaks and overflows, including the installation of perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or other equivalent measures.

(h) Chemical Storage Areas. Identify proper storage that prevents storm water contamination and prevents accidental spillage. The plan should include a program to inspect containers, and identify proper disposal and spill controls.

(3) Inspections. Metal fabricators shall at a minimum include the following areas for inspection: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, fueling and maintenance areas, and waste management areas.

(4) Sediment and Erosion Control. Metal fabricators must include in their plan measures to minimize erosion related to the high volume of traffic from heavy equipment for delivery to and from the facility and for equipment operating at the facility on a daily basis such as forklifts, cranes, etc.

AA. Facilities That Manufacture Transportation Equipment, Industrial, or Commercial Machinery.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges associated with transportation equipment, industrial or commercial machinery manufacturing facilities (commonly described by SIC Major Group 35 except SIC 357, and SIC Major Group 37, except SIC 373). Sources of storm water associated with industrial activity include: industrial plant yards; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for application or disposal of process wastewaters; sites used for storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas for raw material and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water.

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. There are no additional requirements other than those in Part I D 8.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.

Drainage. A site map indicating the locations of vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

b. Measures and Controls.

(1) Inspections. At a minimum, the following areas, where the potential for exposure to storm water exists, must be inspected: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; and vents and stacks from industrial activities.

(2) Employee Training. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, material management practices, unloading/loading practices, outdoor storage areas, waste management practices, proper handling procedures of hazardous waste, and improper connections to the storm sewer. At a minimum, this training should be provided annually.

(3) Nonstorm Water Discharges. For facilities that discharge wastewater, other than solely domestic wastewater, to the sanitary sewer system, the permittee must notify the operator of the sanitary sewer and associated treatment works of its discharge. In such cases, a copy of a notification letter must be attached to the plan. Any specific permit conditions must be considered in the plan.

AB. Facilities That Manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture: electronic and other electrical equipment and components, except computer equipment (SIC major group 36);measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical and optical goods; watches and clocks (SIC major group 38) and computer and office equipment (SIC code 357).

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. Other than as provided in Part I D 8, nonstorm water discharges are not authorized by this permit.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

The plan shall include, at a minimum, the requirements of Part III.

AC. Nonclassified Facilities.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section.

The requirements of this section shall apply to all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that: meet the definition of storm water associated with industrial activity (9 VAC 25-151-10), cannot be classified in another industrial sector of this permit Part IV A through AB, and are not excluded from permit coverage elsewhere in this permit; or the Director has designated as needing a storm water permit under Part I A.

2. Special Conditions.

Prohibition of Nonstorm Water Discharges. Other than as provided in Part I D 8, nonstorm water discharges are not authorized by this permit.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

The plan shall include, at a minimum, the requirements of Part III.

Attachment 5
VA MSGP Forms

SWGP99-005-REG, Registration Statement Form and Instructions

SWGP99-005-NOEX, "No-Exposure" Certification Form and Instructions

SWGP99-005-NOT, Notice of Termination Form and Instructions

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VIRGINIA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (VPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT REGISTRATION STATEMENT
FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY [VAR5]

(Please Type or Print All Information)

1. **Facility Owner**

   Name:_____

   Mailing Address:_____

   City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____ Phone:_____

2. **Facility Location**

   Name:_____

   Address: _____

   City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____

3. **Facility Ownership Status:** Federal ❑ State ❑ Public ❑ Private ❑ (Check one only)

4. **Primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code:** _____ **Secondary SIC Codes:** _____ _____ _____ _____

5. **Is Storm Water Runoff discharged to a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)?** Yes ❑ No ❑

   If yes, name of the MS4 operator _____

6. **Receiving Water Body of Direct Discharge or Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (e.g. Clear Creek or unnamed Tributary to Clear Creek):** _____

7. **Other Existing VPDES Permit Numbers:** _____

8. **Is this facility subject to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) for any Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals?** Yes ❑ No ❑

9. **Does this facility discharge storm water runoff from coal pile storage?** Yes ❑ No ❑

10. **Does the facility discharge storm water runoff from any of the following activities?**
    - ❑ Steam electric power generating facility, including coal handling areas;
    - ❑ A hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility, including those regulated under RCRA subtitle C; or
    - ❑ A landfill, land application site or open dump that receives or has received industrial waste, including those regulated under RCRA subtitle D.

11. **Has a storm water pollution prevention plan been developed for the facility in accordance with the requirements of the General VPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity?** Yes ❑ No ❑

12. **Attach a topographic map or other map which indicates the location of the facility, the location of all storm water discharges, the water body receiving discharge(s) and other surface water bodies within a 1/2 mile radius of the facility.**

13. **Attach a list of the facility's storm water discharge points and indicate the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes for the industrial activities associated with each discharge point.**

14. **Certification:** "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

   Print Name: _____ Title: _____

   Signature:_____ Date:_____

For Department of Environmental Quality Use Only DEQ-WATER FORM ***SWGP99-005-REG*** (6/99)

Accepted/Not Accepted by: _____ Date:_____

Basin _____ Stream Class _____ Section _____ Special Standards _____

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INSTRUCTIONS for DEQ WATER FORM *SWGP99-005-REG*

VPDES GENERAL PERMIT REGISTRATION STATEMENT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY [VAR5]

General

A Registration Statement must be submitted when an owner makes application to the Department of Environmental Quality for coverage under the VPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity. Discharges from any of the industrial activities described in the table on page 2 of these instructions are eligible to apply for coverage.

Section 1 Facility Owner Information

Give the legal name of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that owns the facility or site described in this registration statement. The name of the owner may or may not be the same as the name of the facility. The responsible party is the legal entity that controls the facility's operation, rather than the plant or site manager. Do not use a colloquial name. Enter the complete address and phone number of the owner.

Section 2 Facility Location Information

Enter the facility's or site's official name and complete street address, including city, state and ZIP code.

Section 3 Legal Status

Indicate the appropriate legal status of the owner of the facility.

Section 4 Standard Industrial Classification Code

List, in descending order of significance, up to five 4-digit standard industrial classification (SIC) codes that best describe the principal industrial activity, products or services provided at the facility or site identified in Section 2. The SIC code determines the general permit requirements for the facility. See the SIC code list in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget SIC Manual, 1987.

Section 5 Discharge Information

If the storm water discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), enter the name of the operator of the MS4 (e.g. municipality name, county name). An MS4 is defined as a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) that is owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body which is designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water.

Section 6 Receiving Water Body

If the storm water discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), enter the name of the receiving water of the discharge from the MS4. If the facility discharges storm water directly to receiving water(s), enter the name of the receiving water(s) (e.g. Clear Creek, unnamed tributary to Clear Creek).

Section 7 Existing VPDES Permits

List the VPDES permit numbers of any existing VPDES permits issued to the facility or site identified in Section 2.

Section 8 Section 313 of EPCRA

Indicate whether or not the facility is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) for any Section 313 water priority chemicals.

Section 9 Coal Pile Storage

Indicate whether or not the facility discharges storm water runoff from coal pile storage.

Section 10 Other Industrial Activities

Indicate whether the facility discharges storm water runoff from the three categories of activities listed.

Section 11 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Indicate whether or not a storm water pollution prevention plan has been developed for the facility that meets the requirements of the general VPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity. All facilities that begin discharging storm water after June 30, 1999 must prepare and implement a plan prior to submitting the registration statement.

Section 12 Location Map

Attach to the registration statement a copy of a topographic map or another map, drawn to scale, that clearly shows the location of the facility, the location of all storm water discharge points, the water body or water bodies that receive the storm water runoff and any other surface waters within a 1/2 mile radius of the facility.

Section 13 SIC Code List

Attach to the registration statement a list of all discharge points for storm water associated with industrial activity and indicate which SIC codes apply to the industrial activities contributing to each discharge point.

Section 14 Certification

State statutes provide for severe penalties for submitting false information on this Registration Statement.

State regulations require this Registration Statement to be signed as follows:

For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer, which means: (i) president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures ***[Note: if the title of the individual signing this form is "Plant Manager", submit a written verification that the facility employs more than 250 people or has gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), and that authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures]***;

For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor; or

For a municipality, state, Federal, or other public facility: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODE CATEGORIES
FOR THE GENERAL VPDES PERMIT FOR
STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Storm Water Discharges From:	**SIC Codes ***
Timber Products Facilities	Major Group 24 (except 2434)
Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities	Major Group 26
Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities	Major Group 28 and 3952 (in part)
Asphalt Paving, Roofing Materials, and Lubricant Manufacturing Facilities	2951, 2952, 2992
Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing Facilities	Major Group 32 (except 3273)
Primary Metals Facilities	Major Group 33
Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing) Facilities	Major Group 10 (except 1081)
Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	Major Group 12
Oil and Gas Extraction Facilities and Petroleum Refineries	Major Group 13 and 2911 (in part)
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities	RCRA Subtitle C
Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps	RCRA Subtitle D
Automobile Salvage Yards	5015
Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities	5093
Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities	
Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations and Terminals, Rail Transportation Facilities and United States Postal Service Transportation Facilities	Major Groups 40, 41, 42, 43, and 5171
Water Transportation Facilities That Have Vehicle Maintenance Shops and/or Equipment Cleaning Operations	Major Group 44
Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards	373
Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas or Deicing Areas located at Air Transportation Facilities	Major Group 45
Wastewater Treatment Works	4952
Food and Kindred Products Facilities	Major Groups 20 and 21
Textile Mills, Apparel and other Fabric Product Manufacturing Facilities	Major Groups 22, 23, 31 (except 3111)
Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities	Major Group 25 and 2434
Printing and Publishing Facilities	Major Group 27
Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Facilities	Major Groups 30 and 39 (except 391)
Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities	3111
Fabricated Metal Products Industry	Major Group 34 and 391
Facilities That Manufacture Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery	Major Group 35 (except 357), Major Group 37 (except 373)
Facilities That Manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods	Major Groups 36, 38, and 357
Facilities Not Elsewhere Classified	

**** Major groups include all four digit SIC codes beginning with the Major Group number, except those specifically listed above.***

The Department of Environmental Quality reserves the right to request additional information not directly addressed by the Registration Statement if, in its discretion, a facility or operation poses a potential impact on water quality.

VIRGINIA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (VPDES)
CHECKLIST FOR NO-EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION FOR VPDES STORM WATER PERMITTING

(Please Type or Print All Information)

1. Facility Owner

Name:_____

Mailing Address:_____

City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____ Phone:_____

2. Facility Location

Name:_____

Address: _____

City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____

3. Primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code: _____ **Secondary SIC Codes:** _____ _____ _____ _____

4. Exposure Checklist

Are any of the following items exposed to precipitation, now or in the foreseeable future, AND is the drainage from these areas discharged from the site to surface waters or to a municipal separate storm sewer system? (circle a response for each item)

a.	Vehicles used in material handling (excepting adequately maintained mobile equipment)	Yes	No
b.	Industrial machinery or equipment	Yes	No
c.	Residue from the cleaning of machinery or equipment	Yes	No
d.	Materials associated with vehicular maintenance, cleaning or fueling	Yes	No
e.	Materials or products during loading/unloading or transporting activities	Yes	No
f.	Materials or products at uncovered loading docks	Yes	No
g.	Materials or products stored outdoors (excepting products intended for outside use, e.g., cars)	Yes	No
h.	Materials or products handled/stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the certifier	Yes	No
i.	Materials or spill/leak residues accumulated in storm water inlets	Yes	No
j.	Residuals on the ground from spills/leaks (including subsurface residuals from percolation)	Yes	No
k.	Materials contained in open or deteriorated storage tanks/drums/containers	Yes	No
l.	Industrial activities conducted outdoors	Yes	No
m.	Materials or products from past outdoor industrial activity	Yes	No
n.	Waste material	Yes	No
o.	Process wastewater disposed of outdoors (unless otherwise permitted)	Yes	No
p.	Particulate matter from roof stacks/vents not otherwise regulated (i.e., under an air quality control permit) and in quantities detectable in the storm water outflow	Yes	No
q.	Visible deposits of residuals near roof or side vents	Yes	No
r.	Spills/leaks resulting from maintenance of stacks or air exhaust systems	Yes	No

5. <u>Certification</u>: "I certify that there are no discharges of storm water contaminated by exposure to industrial activities or materials from the facility identified in this document. I understand that I am obligated to make this certification once every five years to the Department and, if requested, to the municipality (or other local government) in which this facility is located providing the facility discharges storm water into the local municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4). I understand that I must seek coverage under a VPDES storm water permit prior to any point source discharge of exposed storm water from the facility. I understand that I must allow the Department, or municipality where the discharge is into the MS4, to perform inspections to confirm the condition of no exposure and to make such inspection reports publicly available upon request. Additionally, I certify under penalty of law this document was prepared under my direction and that qualified personnel gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based upon my knowledge of the personnel directly involved in gathering the information, the information is true, accurate and complete. I am aware there are significant penalties for providing false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

Print Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature:_____ Date:_____

For Department of Environmental Quality Use Only DEQ-WATER FORM ***SWGP99-005-NOEX*** (6/99)

Accepted/Not Accepted by: _____ Date :_____

INSTRUCTIONS for DEQ-WATER FORM *SWGP99-005-NOEX*
CHECKLIST FOR NO-EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION FOR VPDES STORM WATER PERMITTING

Who May File a No-Exposure Certification
In accordance with the Clean Water Act and the State Water Control Law, all industrial facilities that discharge storm water meeting the definition of storm water associated with industrial activity must apply for coverage under a VPDES permit. However, permit coverage is not required at facilities that can certify a "no-exposure" condition exists. This document may be used to certify that at the facility described herein, a condition of no-exposure exists. This certification must be made at least once every five years. Should the industrial activity change such that a condition of no-exposure no longer exists, this certification is no longer valid and coverage under a VPDES storm water permit must be sought. **The no-exposure exemption is not allowed for steam electric power generating facilities, hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities or to other facilities that are determined by the Department to be ineligible on a case-by-case basis.**

Definition of No-Exposure
No-exposure exists at an industrial facility when all industrial materials or activities, including, but not limited to, material handling equipment, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products or waste products, however packaged, are protected by a storm-resistant cover so as not to be exposed to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff. Adequately maintained mobile equipment (trucks, automobiles, trailers or other such general purpose vehicles found at the industrial site which themselves are not industrial machinery or material handling equipment and which are not leaking contaminants or are not otherwise a source of industrial pollutants) may be exposed to precipitation or runoff.

Completing The Form
You must type or print in the spaces provided only. One form must be completed for each facility or site for which you are seeking to certify no-exposure.

Section 1 Facility Owner Information
Give the legal name (no colloquial names) of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that owns the facility or site described in this certification. The name of the owner may or may not be the same as the name of the facility. The owner is the legal entity that controls the facility's operation, rather than the plant or site manager. Enter the complete address and telephone number of the owner.

Section 2 Facility Location Information
Enter the facility's official or legal name and complete street address. If the facility lacks a street address, enter the latitude and longitude to the nearest 15 seconds of the approximate center of the facility.

Section 3 Standard Industrial Classification Codes
List, in descending order of significance, up to five 4-digit standard industrial classification (SIC) codes that best describe the principal products or services provided at the facility or site identified in Section 2 (Office of Management and Budget SIC Manual, 1987).

Section 4 Exposure Checklist
Circle "Yes" or "No" as appropriate to describe conditions at your facility. For the purposes of this document, "material" is defined as any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product, however packaged. "Material handling activities", by definition, include storage, loading and/or unloading, transportation or conveyance of a raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product.

Interpretation of Results
If you answer "Yes" to ANY of questions a. through r. in Section 4, a potential for exposure exists at your site and you cannot certify a no exposure condition exists. You must obtain (or already have) coverage under a VPDES Storm Water permit. After obtaining permit coverage, you can institute modifications to eliminate the potential for a discharge of storm water exposed to industrial activity, and then claim no-exposure and terminate coverage under the existing permit.

Section 5 Certification
State statutes provide for severe penalties for submitting false information on this application form.

State regulations require this No Exposure Certification to be signed as follows:

For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer, which means: (i) president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures ***[Note: if the title of the individual signing this form is "Plant Manager", submit a written verification that the facility employs more than 250 people or has gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), and that authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures]***;

For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor; or

For a municipality, state, Federal, or other public facility: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

VIRGINIA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (VPDES)

GENERAL PERMIT NOTICE OF TERMINATION
FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY [VAR5]

(Please Type or Print All Information)

1. Facility Owner

Name:_____

Mailing Address:_____

City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____ Phone:_____

2. Facility Location

Name:_____

Address: _____

City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____

3. VPDES Storm Water General Permit Number: _____

4. Check the appropriate box indicating the reason for terminating coverage under the general permit.

- ❑ **I am no longer the owner of the facility.**
- ❑ **The Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity have been eliminated.**
- ❑ **The Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity are covered by an individual permit.**
- ❑ **Other (specify)** _____

5. <u>Certification:</u>

"I certify under penalty of law that all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the identified facility that are authorized by this VPDES general permit have been eliminated or covered under a VPDES individual permit or that I am no longer the owner of the industrial activity or permit coverage should be terminated for another reason listed above. I understand that by submitting this notice of termination, that I am no longer authorized to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity in accordance with the general permit, and that discharging pollutants in storm water associated with industrial activity to surface waters is unlawful where the discharge is not authorized by a VPDES permit. I also understand that the submittal of this Notice of Termination does not release an owner from liability for any violations of this permit."

Print Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature:_____ Date:_____

For Department of Environmental Quality Use Only DEQ-WATER FORM ***SWGP99-005-NOT*** (6/99)

Accepted/Not Accepted by: _____ Date:_____

INSTRUCTIONS for DEQ-WATER FORM *SWGP99-005-NOT*

VPDES GENERAL PERMIT NOTICE OF TERMINATION FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

General

A VPDES General Permit Notice of Termination must be submitted when an owner no longer wishes to be covered under a VPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity.

Section 1 Facility Owner Information

Give the legal name of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that owns the facility or site described in this Notice of Termination and was issued the general permit for the facility. The name of the owner may or may not be the same as the name of the facility. Do not use a colloquial name. Enter the complete address and phone number of the owner.

Section 2 Facility Location Information

Enter the facility's or site's official name and complete street address, including city, state and ZIP code.

Section 3 Permit Information

Enter the existing VPDES Storm Water General Permit number assigned to the facility or site identified in Section 2.

Section 4 Reason for Termination

Check the appropriate statement indicating the reason for submitting this Notice of Termination.

Section 5 Certification

State statutes provide for severe penalties for submitting false information on this Notice of Termination.

State regulations require this Notice of Termination to be signed as follows:

For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer, which means: (i) president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures ***[Note: if the title of the individual signing this form is "Plant Manager", submit a written verification that the facility employs more than 250 people or has gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), and that authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures]***;

For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor; or

For a municipality, state, Federal, or other public facility: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

The Department of Environmental Quality reserves the right to request additional information not directly addressed by the registration statement if, in its discretion, a facility or operation poses a potential impact on water quality.

Attachment 6

DMR Forms and Instructions

(This page is intentionally blank - used for double sided printing.)
Remove this page for single sided printing.

VIRGINIA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (VPDES)
DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)

NOTE: READ PERMIT AND GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM.

DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Southwest Regional Office
355 Deadmore Street
P.O. Box 1688
Abingdon, Virginia 24212
(540) 676-4800

TYPE: **STORM WATER**
SAWMILLS AND PLANING MILLS

PERMIT NUMBER	OUTFALL NO.

PERMITTEE NAME _____

FACILITY NAME _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____

CONTACT PERSON _____ TELEPHONE _____

Check One	MONITORING PERIOD						
	YEAR	MO	DAY	TO	YEAR	MO	DAY
	2000	July	1		2001	June	30
	2002	July	1		2003	June	30

PARAMETER		QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION				NO. EX.	Monitoring Waived
		MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	UNITS		
004 TOTAL SUS. SOLIDS	REPORTED	******	******				
	MONITORING CUT OFF	******	******	100	mg/l		(Y)Yes or (N)No
196 TOTAL RECOVERABLE ZINC	REPORTED	******	******				
	MONITORING CUT OFF	******	******	120	ug/l		(Y)Yes or (N)No
	REPORTED						
	MONITORING CUT OFF						(Y)Yes or (N)No
	REPORTED						
	MONITORING CUT OFF						(Y)Yes or (N)No
	REPORTED						
	MONITORING CUT OFF						(Y)Yes or (N)No
	REPORTED						
	MONITORING CUT OFF						(Y)Yes or (N)No
	REPORTED						
	MONITORING CUT OFF						(Y)Yes or (N)No

STORM EVENT INFORMATION			
DATE	YR.	MO	DAY
DURATION	HRS	MIN	
PRECIP. AMOUNT (IN.)			
RUNOFF VOL. (GAL.)			
PRECEDING EVENT	DAYS	HRS	

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. See 18 U. S. C. § 1001 and 33 U. S. C. § 1319. (Penalties under these statutes may include fines up to $10,000 and or maximum imprisonment of between 6 months and five years.)

PRINCIPLE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT	
TYPED OR PRINTED NAME	SIGNATURE

DATE		
YR.	MO	DAY

VIRGINIA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (VPDES)
DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)

NOTE: READ PERMIT AND GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM.

DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Southwest Regional Office
355 Deadmore Street
P.O. Box 1688
Abingdon, Virginia 24212
(540) 676-4800

TYPE: **STORM WATER**
COAL PILE RUNOFF

PERMIT NUMBER	OUTFALL NO.

PERMITTEE NAME _____

FACILITY NAME _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____

Check One	MONITORING PERIOD						
	YEAR	MO	DAY	TO	YEAR	MO	DAY
	1999	July	1		2000	June	30
	2000	July	1		2001	June	30
	2001	July	1		2002	June	30
	2002	July	1		2003	June	30
	2003	July	1		2004	June	30

CONTACT PERSON _____ TELEPHONE _____

PARAMETER		QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION				NO. EX.
		MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	UNITS	
002 pH	REPORTED		******			
	MONITORING CUT OFF	6.0	******	9.0	SU	
004 TOTAL SUS. SOLIDS	REPORTED	******	******			
	MONITORING CUT OFF	******	******	50	mg/l	
	REPORTED					
	MONITORING CUT OFF					
	REPORTED					
	MONITORING CUT OFF					
	REPORTED					
	MONITORING CUT OFF					
	REPORTED					
	MONITORING CUT OFF					
	REPORTED					
	MONITORING CUT OFF					

STORM EVENT INFORMATION			
DATE	YR.	MO	DAY
DURATION	HRS	MIN	
PRECIP. AMOUNT (IN.)			
RUNOFF VOL. (GAL.)			
PRECEDING EVENT	DAYS	HRS	

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. See 18 U. S. C. § 1001 and 33 U. S. C. § 1319. (Penalties under these statutes may include fines up to $10,000 and or maximum imprisonment of between 6 months and five years.)

PRINCIPLE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT	
TYPED OR PRINTED NAME	SIGNATURE

DATE		
YR.	MO	DAY

STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECORDING MONITORING RESULTS

When following these step-by-step instructions, refer to the sample DMR for guidance. The words and phrases in italics in the following step-by-step instructions refer to specific locations or headings on the DMR. The steps are identified on the sample by the step number enclosed in a circle. Please make copies of the DMR form for future reporting. A separate DMR is required for each storm event and each outfall sampled.

1) **Name/Address**
Enter the *Permittee Name/Address* and *Facility Name*. Please include a contact name and phone number.

2) **Permit Number**
Enter the *Permit Number* for your facility. Your facility=s permit number is on the first page of the permit.

3) **Outfall Number**
If you are submitting monitoring results for more than one outfall, you must record the *Outfall=s Number*. You must assign a unique discharge number (e.g., 001, 002, etc.) to each outfall. Assign each outfall the same number it is assigned in your facility=s storm water pollution prevention plan. If you wish to utilize the option in Part I. D. 4. of the permit concerning substantially identical effluents from two or more outfalls, please follow the specific instructions in section Part I. D. 4. for completion of this Discharge Monitoring Report.

4) **Monitoring Period**
Under *Monitoring Period*, check the dates for the beginning and end of the permit year covered by the DMR. Monitoring under Part I, Section B, of the permit is required once per year. Monitoring under Part I, Section C, of the permit is required twice yearly in the second and fourth years of the permit. One monitoring period is between January - June and one between July - December. A separate DMR should be submitted for each storm event sampled in a required time period. Monitoring may be waived under Part I, Section C for the fourth year for a pollutant if the second year average is less than or equal to the reporting requirements (see Part I, Section D, Paragraph 3).

5) **Storm Event Information**
Provide date and duration of the storm event(s) sampled. Rainfall measurement or estimates (in inches) of the storm event must be included as well as the duration between the event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inches rainfall) storm event. An estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled is also required.

6) **Sampling**
All samples must be collected from a discharge resulting from a storm of greater than 0.1 inches in rainfall and that occurs at least 72 hours after the previous storm of 0.1 inch or more. Grab samples must be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge, unless impracticable, in which case a grab sample may be taken during the first hour. If the grab sample is not taken during the first 30 minutes, an explanation of why this was not possible must be submitted with the DMR.

7) **Recording of Sample Results**
Under *Quality or Concentration*, record grab sample results in the *Maximum* column. Under the *No. Ex* column, enter a AY@ if the sample measurement during the monitoring period exceeded the effluent limitation for that parameter. Otherwise, leave the space blank.
If monitoring requirements for a pollutant is waived under Part I, Section C, for low concentration mark (Y) Yes in the Monitoring Waived column.

8) **Identification/ Certification**
Enter *Name/Title of Principal Executive Officer, Signature of Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent,* and *Date* at the bottom of each page of the DMR after reading the Certification Statement.